THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Siege of Paris.

NAPOLEON EXONERATED.

The Cholera in Russia.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

The Spanish Republicans.

ROUMANIAN QUARANTINE

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, September 25.—It is announced that the Government has no intention of raising the siege of Paris during the prorogation of the Assembly.

REPORT DENIED.

The official journal denies the report that the Duc De Choiseul goes to Rome as Ambassador.

PRESIDENT THIERS.

LONDON, September 25.—A Versailles dispatch says that Thiers, disturbed by fears as to the safety of his life, has his bed chamber guarded by night patrols.

THE INDEMNITY.

Thiers is ready to pay immediately the fourth half milliard of indemnity.

NAPOLEON EXONERATED.

NEW YORK, September 25.—A Paris telegram states that Marshal McMahon is reported to have declared before the committee on the late war that he assumed the sole responsibility for the disastrous results of his memorable march from Chalons to Sedan, and that he did not act by order of Napoleon. The Marshal's plan was opposed to any concentration of the arms at Paris. The delay occasioned by the fatigue of the troops was the principal cause of the disaster. This declaration produced a sensation. The Bonapartist journals rejoiced at it.

REPORTED CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, September 25.—The journals, to-day, have reports of the discovery of a conspiracy in Paris for the restoration of Napoleon. It is stated that Napoleon's prefect of police, Pietri, was at the head of the conspiracy here, and that he was acting under the direct instructions of the Emperor.

PROTECTION PROMISED.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has assured Herr Von Arnim, the German plenipotentiary, that the French government will accord ample protection to the German residents of Lyons.

ALGERIAN TROUBLES.

The disarmament of the rebels in Algeria meets with obstacles. The tribes surrender all their bad arms, but keep the good ones. The French soldiers have burned several more villages belonging to the tribes which still hold out.

PERSONAL.

Chevalier Algra, the Italian Ambassador, has returned to Paris.

The Duke De Broglie will return to London as soon as he has witnessed the marriage of his son

ENGLAND.

THE NEWCASTLE STRIKE.

LONDON, September 25.—It is probable that there will be some favorable settlement of the Newcastle strike.

BANQUET.

A banquet will be given to Mr. Butt, newly elected member from Limerick, on the 13th proximo.

THE LIVONIA.

It is expected that Commodore Ashbury's yacht Livonia will reach New York the first week in October.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships Colorado and Aleppo touched at Queenstown.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

LONDON, September 25.—It is announced from Madrid that 4,000 additional troops are to be sent to Cuba before the end of the present month.

QUARANTINE.

LONDON, September 25.—The Roumanian government has ordered a strict quarantine to be imposed on all vessels from Turkish ports.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Queen Victoria suffers from the rheumatism in the foot.

The Princess of Wales will soon return from the continent.

FOREIGN WORKMEN.

Newcastle is inundated with foreign workmen

GERMANY.

EXTRADITION TREATY.

NEW YORK, September 25.—European advices report that Italy and Germany are about to conclude an extradition treaty which will extend only to felons. Political criminals are not to be included.

THE CHURCH TROUBLES.

German accounts report that the conduct of the Bavarian Minister, for worship respecting Papal infallibility, excites great attention. The Bavarian and Prussian papers, anti-ultramontane, think that the halting, neutral policy of Bavaria in the Church question is sanctioned by the Prussian Government. The journals of the anti-ultramontane are calling for severe measures against the Catholics.

RUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, September 23.—From Russia there is intelligence of the continuance of the cholera in that country. While many of the districts have been considerably relieved, fresh districts have been infected. The deaths are nearly as great as at any time during the raging pestilence.

THE SCHOOLS.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered that in the authorized private schools and establishments for public instruction in Poland, the German language should take precedence of the French.

CANADA.

COLLISION OF SCHOONERS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., September 25.—The schooner Lucy J. Latham, from Chicago for Oswego, and the schooner Brooklyn collided in the canal on Saturday, sinking the Latham, whose decks are under water. Navigation is not obstructed.

AQUATIC.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., September 25.—The negotiations for a boat race between the Paris and Tyne crews are a failure, the Tyne having backed out.

SWITZERLAND.

UNIVERSAL PEACE LEAGUE.

LAUSANNE, September 25.—The annual session of the Congress of the Universal Peace League opened in this city this morning.

The re-establishment of an American journal at Frankfort was advocated. It was resolved to raise funds for subsidizing such a journal.

Herr Sonneman, a member of the Reichstag, said he brought the greetings of the Democrats in Germany who were opposed to annexation. France had again shaken hands with Germany, and they could rely on the sincerity of both nations in spite of Bonapartes and Bismarcks.

WEST INDIES.

INSURRECTION SUBDUED.

NEW YORK, September 25.—A special dispatch from Havana announces that the insurrection has been subdued and that a proclamation to this effect will shortly be issued by the Captain General.

SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS.

MADRID, September 25.—The King has gone to Saragossa, and the opening of the Cortes has been postponed until the 10th of October.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

MADRID, September 25.—The leading Republicans held a meeting here yesterday. They took no definite action, but resolved to maintain an expectant attitude.

THE MINISTRY.

Figuerola will probably enter the Ministry again.

THE KING.

King Amadeus has arrived at Saragossa

AUSTRIA.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Intelligence from Hungary states that the publication of the dogma of infallibility has been prohibited by order of the municipal authorities of several of the cities, and its existence by law denied.

EAST INDIA.

STEAMER WRECKED.

LONDON, September 25.—A dispatch from Calcutta announces the wreck of a steamer on the coast of India, and that one hundred and thirty-eight natives lost their lives.

DENMARK.

FINANCIAL.

COPENHAGEN, September 25.—The Minister of Finance proposes to meet the deficit by raising a loan and increasing the income tax.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Frauds.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Campaign Against the Ring.

TAMMANY IN COUNCIL.

Examination Continued.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Death by Chloroform.

NEW YORK, September 25, 1871.

TAMMANY CORRUPTION.

The Democratic elements opposed to Tammany had a meeting on Saturday evening, and perfected arrangements to inaugurate the campaign against the present system of corruption in the city government. The chairman of the meeting, Samuel D. Courtney, in his address, declared that the suspicion under which the work had been begun foreshadowed its success. A committee is to be appointed of leading Democrats of this city, who are authorized to call a mass meeting during the week and issue an address to the people. The meeting was marked by a wonderful unanimity of sentiment and comprised the leading politicians of the city. The men identified with this movement are known to be of the first standing. There is every reason to think that the organization will absorb all the elements opposed to the Tammany power in the city and State. The organization intends to send the best representatives that can be secured to the Democratic State Convention. Assurances are given that they will be admitted. S. G. Courtney, Benj. Wood, Jos. O'Brien, G. C. Barrett, G. W. McLean and Thos. Boes are the principal movers in the affair.

C. C. Leigh, the candidate for Secretary of State on the Temperance ticket, in an address to the Father Matthew Temperance Society last night, said the Judges had taken advantage of their power to suspend judgment instead of sending the guilty men to prison, until twenty thousand suspended criminals were now at liberty in this city, and said that Hagerty, the alleged ballot-box thief, was one of this class, and perhaps committed the robbery to escape being sent to prison.

The *Times* of this morning calls on the Committee of Seventy to be expeditious and break down the ring at any cost. "We have found fault with that Committee," says that journal, "partially because they do not, as it appears to us, place sufficient confidence in the public. They seem to be uncertain about the temper of the people. They need not feel so. They can depend on it that the strong heart of the people is with them, and that if they do their work well and thoroughly, they will find the public of New York a much greater power than any which Hall, Tweed and Sweeny can conjure up."

Several preachers yesterday referred to the corruption in the city government, and exhorted the citizens to purify the primary meetings and elections, and not to be so avaricious as to neglect the public and country at large.

TAMMANY IN COUNCIL.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met this evening, with a full attendance. Speaker Hitchman presided. Tweed made an address, in which he stated that the Democracy had only to be compact and resolute, submitting to no wrong, legally and peaceably depositing their ballots, and victory would crown their standard, and every candidate nominated by Tammany would be elected on the seventh of November. The leaders who had been assailed would be vindicated in a court of justice. Newspaper attacks and aspersions emanating from organizations of disappointed politicians did not constitute evidence. On motion of Judge Koch, the officers of last year were re-elected unanimously.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met to-day. A communication was received from Mayor Hall in relation to the "Brick Church" property, now the *Times* building. The Mayor repeats his former statement that the title to the property is in the city as it was not sold to the highest bidder, and was originally given for religious purposes. He recommends that legal proceedings be taken to recover the property. The communication was placed on file. Alderman Waltman presented a report, in which he claims that the committee of citizens made an incorrect report of the city debt, and that the total indebtedness is $28,000,000 less than stated by the Citizen's Committee.

EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

The examination of Haggerty and Balch was continued to-day before Judge Dowling. The counsel for the accused criticised Judge Ledwith for releasing Mrs. Haggerty. The District Attorney asked: "Have the prisoners been sent before the Grand Jury?" The servant, Mary Conway, was then put on cross-examination.

FAST TIME.

Among the most remarkable westward passages across the Atlantic are to be recorded those of the Baltic, City of Brooklyn and Wyoming, all of which arrived yesterday ahead of their usual time. The Baltic made the passage in eight days and nineteen hours, the City of Brooklyn in eight days and twenty-three hours, and the Wyoming in nine days.

THE HAGGERTY CASE.

The examination of Haggerty and Balch, charged with stealing the vouchers from the Comptroller's office, was resumed to-day. Mary Conway was examined at length, but there were no new developments. The case was adjourned until Friday.

AQUATIC CHALLENGE.

The Coulter-Biglin crew challenge to row a five or six mile race for from one to five thousand dollars a side. The challenge is especially intended for the Ward brothers, and it is believed they will accept.

GENERAL SIEGEL ON THE RING.

General Siegel addressed a communication to the Ward Association strongly denouncing the Tammany ring, and recommending united action to overthrow the enemies of honest government.

STABBING AFFRAY.

John O'Brien, who was yesterday fatally stabbed by Daniel Foley, on account of a quarrel about a woman, was President of the Olive Social Club and a young man of promise and influence in city politics.

CLAIM AGAINST HAYTI.

It is understood that the government is about to take action to compel the Haytien government to pay $100,000 due the heirs of the late Sidney Oaksmith, of Patchogue, on account of the rebel ram Atlanta.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Several gentlemen from Louisiana, temporarily stopping in this city, have received dispatches stating that the yellow fever is now raging at New Orleans. Among the victims of that terrible disease is State Senator Polk

THE DEAD HEROES.

To-morrow the remains of the four naval officers which were recovered from the Weehawken off Charleston, will be buried with naval honors at the Naval Cemetery at the hospital on Flushing avenue.

TAX LEVY.

The Board of Supervisors met to-day. Mayor Hall presiding Deputy Controller Green sent in a communication about the tax levy.

MONEY NEEDED.

Deputy Controller Green, in a communication to the Supervisors, says the amount to be raised by the tax levy is $23,302,527.

PATENT CASE.

The sleeping car patent case of Pullman against Woodruff for a preliminary injunction will be heard at Pittsburgh on the second Monday in November.

DISAPPEARED.

It is reported in certain quarters that "Andy" Garvey, a celebrated plasterer, has disappeared and left for parts unknown.

DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.

A lady named Doolittle died in a dentist's chair in Brooklyn to-day from the effects of cloroform.

REPORT DENIED.

The report that a large number of employes in the Central Postoffice had been discharged on political grounds, is declared false.

ARRIVED.

The steamships City of Limerick and Cymbria have arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Official Murdered.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Affairs in the South.

WASHINGTON, September 25, 1871.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL MURDERED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from Austin, Texas, which announces the murder of McLaughlin, Inspector of Customs, near San Antonio, for causing the seizure of two hundred mules smuggled from Mexico.

WEATHER REPORT.

The barometer has risen since Monday afternoon from Michigan to Kansas and northward, so far as reports have been received. The pressure has risen very generally on the Middle and East Atlantic coast, but has fallen somewhat during the day from Wisconsin to Lake Ontario. Cloudy and threatening weather with rain has been reported from South Carolina to Florida, and cloudiness now extends along the coast to Massachusetts, and is also reported this afternoon from Michigan. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and Eastern States since Monday afternoon, and also north of Missouri and Indiana. Northerly winds prevail from Lake Michigan to Missouri.

Probabilities—Cloudiness will probably extend very generally on Tuesday along the entire Atlantic coast and on the lower lakes, with light rains in some localities. Over Virginia and Lake Erie a rising barometer, with clearing weather and falling temperature from Michigan, and southward to the Gulf. No prediction has been issued from this office respecting the tidal wave, nor is any such wave anticipated.

KU-KLUX AFFAIRS.

The sub-committee for the examination of witnesses in reference to the condition of affairs in the Southern States examined Wm. G. Whipple, of Arkansas, and adjourned *sine die*. A sub-committee consisting of Prof. Peck, of Kansas, was appointed to procure further documentary and official information in regard to the financial administration, taxation, election laws, &c., in the Southern States. They organized and agreed upon a circular letter calling for such information, which will be addressed to the executive officers of State governments and to the principal cities. This sub-committee then adjourned to meet again in Washington on November 1st.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

A private letter from Atlanta, Ga., says that Col. Thomas G. Simmons, who was appointed postmaster at Atlanta, by President Johnson, and against whom the Post Office Department alleged a defalcation of $3,000, has been honorably acquitted by the jury in the United States Court, Attorney-General Akerman assisted in the prosecution. It was proven that the money was expended for legitimate purposes of the office.

THE INDIANS.

Advices from Montana to September 15, state that the Crow Indians offer no opposition to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and are perfectly willing it should be built, and in fact have volunteered to have a party of their chiefs and head men accompany the engineers and soldiers to act as agents and assist them in any way in their power against the Sioux.

PERSONAL.

Hon. James E. Hawley has on account of ill health, retired from the editorship of the *Daily Patriot*. Hon. Noel L. Jeffries has purchased Hawley's interest in the paper.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The bodies of the Confederate soldiers recently exhumed from the field of Gettysburg were brought to Savannah, Georgia, on Friday.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

A large number of subordinate officials in the New Orleans Custom House will be removed to-morrow.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON.

Sir Edward Thornton is expected to return from England before the close of October.

CHICAGO.

The "Blind Preacher."

CHICAGO, September 25.—Rev. William H. Milburn, of Jacksonville, Ill., well known as the "blind preacher," has formally withdrawn from the Episcopal church, and on Saturday united with the Methodist denomination. He was admitted to the ministry of the Methodist church. Mr. Milburn was for many years a member and preacher of the Methodist church, but some five years since withdrew therefrom and joined the Episcopalians.

RAILWAY EXCURSION.

An excursion train containing a large number of railroad officials, the Board of Public Works of this city, and other prominent gentlemen, left this evening over the Rock Island Railroad to celebrate the completion of the Chicago and Southwestern Railway to Leavenworth, Kansas. This road diverges from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Washington, Iowa, and passes through Fairfield, Iowa, and Trenton and Cameron, Mo. It is expected that General Grant will join the party at Joliet.

UTAH.

Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, September 25.—Brigham Young returned to this city yesterday. The Mormons deny indignantly that he has sought to evade the process of the Courts or Grand Jury. They say he will obey the summons as witness or submit to a warrant for arrest, but will not submit to imprisonment.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

There was a shooting affray in Little Cottonwood this morning, in which one man was badly wounded, because of a disputed mine claim.

NEWSPAPER PROSPERITY.

The Salt Lake *Herald* will be enlarged to-morrow, for the third time, the increase being equal to seven columns, of the same size as the San Francisco *Bulletin*. It is only fifteen months old.

MRS. LANDERS.

The city is crowded with strangers. Mrs. Landers appears to-night in "Elizabeth." The seats are all engaged.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is still oppressive, and there is much sickness.

CLEVELAND

Mysterious Proceeding.

CLEVELAND, September 25.—A man called on Dr. E. Sterling on Saturday, to have him certify to the cause of the death of the late D. B. Sexton, a prominent business man of Cleveland, for the purpose, as he stated, of procuring the insurance on Mr. Sexton's life, which he represented to be $100,000 in some fifteen of the principal companies in the country. The papers were formally made out, and purported to be signed by the undertaker. The man urged the Doctor to sign the papers, and said that he would have the other necessary formalities gone through with on Monday, and made an appointment to meet the Doctor and go before a notary. The man having failed to keep his appointment, the Doctor, on investigating the case, ascertained that the undertaker's name was forged. There are strong indications that the party is endeavoring to perpetrate a fraud on the insurance companies.

Grant's Visit.

LEAVENWORTH, September 25.—Mayor Haldman received a telegram to-day from P. H. Wenston, President of the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, stating that President Grant and family will accompany the excursion from Chicago, and arrive here to-morrow.

SAXONBURG.

New Oil Territory in Butler County.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAXONBURG, PA., Sept. 25, 1871.

There is great excitement here on account of a large well struck on Saturday last on Thorn Creek, two miles west of this town. The well, when struck, commenced to flow, and is doing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day. The operators not expecting a strike for some weeks yet, the oil has been running into the creek, as no barrels or tanks had been provided for it. This opens up a new territory, and land has jumped to five times the price formerly asked. Hundreds from the country around visited it yesterday. To-day's train brought experienced operators to the well, who say the oil was found in good oil rock, and the territory is good. F. H.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—River four feet six inches. Clear and warmer.

LITTLE ROCK, September 25.—Clear and pleasant. Departed—Dardenelle, for below.

MEMPHIS, September 24.—Clear and warm. River swelling. Arrived—Allen, Arkansas river. Departed—Pat Cleburne, Arkansas river; City of Alton, New Orleans; Legal Lender, St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., September 25.—Weather chiefly clear and warm. River fallen three inches. Port list—Up—Florence Lee, S A. M.; Ella Hughes, Evansville, 4 P. M.; Down—John Lamb, 4:30 P. M. Packet freights abundant.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—Arrived: Sussie Silver, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, September 25.—Down—Indiana, 12 P. M.; Joseph, 3 last night. Up—Jno. Kyle, 7; Virginia, 11 A. M.; Falls Pilot and barges, 2 P. M.; La Barge 10 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, September 25.—Arrived—Clarmer and Camelia, Evansville. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Rose Hite, Henderson. River gradually falling, with ten inches in chute and less than four feet on Portland bar. Rain with considerable hail to-night; turning cold.

CAIRO, September 25.—Lady Lee, St. Louis for Memphis; New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Mary McDonald, St. Louis to Memphis, 9; Mollie Ragon, Evansville packet, 3 A. M.; Belle of Pike, Memphis to St. Louis, 9; Atlantic, St. Louis and return, 10; Mary Alice, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10; Ada Heilman, Memphis to Louisville, 10; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 11; Eddyville, Louisville packet, 1 P. M.; Glaucus, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 3; Glencoe, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8. River fell 3 inches. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 78. The steamers in port were flying flags at half-mast all day, out of respect to Jno. W. McKee, and tolled their bells during the passage of the funeral cortege.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Arrived—Northwestern, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Florence, Ohio river; Robert, Illinois river. Departed—R. R. Walt, Memphis; H. A. Shrieve, Vicksburg; P. W. Strader and E. H. Durfee, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul. River stationary. Weather clear and warm; very high wind this evening. Freight by steamer to New Orleans advanced to-day. Flour $1.10 whisky $2.50; pork $1.50; pound freight 60c. Rates to way points will be advanced to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Vicksburg reports another case of yellow fever.

—Five deaths from yellow fever were reported at Charleston yesterday.

—Secretary Delano, with his family, returned to Washington yesterday.

—Chief Justice Chase is at Cazenovia, N. Y., the guest of General Ledyard.

—The Knox County (Ohio) Agricultural Society gives its annual exhibition, commencing to-day.

—The fall races on the Nashville (Tenn.) Blood Horse Association course opened yesterday.

—The New Orleans *Bee* publishes a letter from Professor Agassiz, denying that he predicted that a tidal wave would occur along the Gulf coast in October.

—John Dillon, formerly of Pittsburgh, died very suddenly at Louisville yesterday. Death is supposed to be caused from drinking too much. The deceased was at one time a pilot on the river.

—Easy Roberts was arrested at Salinville, Ohio, on Saturday, by an officer of the secret service for passing counterfeit money. A considerable amount of counterfeit twos on the Ninth National Bank of New York was found on his person. Roberts is superintendent of one of the extensive coal mines operated by the Cleveland Iron Company. He is wealthy, and was prominent in the community for his zeal in the cause of religion and kindred virtues.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Bichel, indicted for horse stealing. Defendant was charged with stealing a mare from George Hering, of McKeesport. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs, and undergo five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Schmertz and Charles Thomas, indicted for committing assault and battery upon John Hamil, entered a plea of guilty of assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

Catharine Verner was convicted on an indictment for assault and battery. Maria Lowry having appeared as prosecutrix. Sentence deferred.

Ellen Carroll, who keeps a tavern at Etna and Fourteenth streets, was found guilty of selling liquor on Sunday. Sentence deferred.

Commonwealth vs. David Ford, indicted for barratry. It was alleged that Ford was a professional informer, and that he had instituted a number of unjust suits against liquor dealers for the purpose of harassing and vexing them, and for the purpose of extorting money from them. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to serve a term of eight months in the county work house.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Thomas Gibson,	Wm. Sigmund, *et al.*
John Scheid,	Michael Grier,
T. W. Meredith,	T. J. Harrow,
Patrick Breen,	George McCracken,
Ellen Williams,	Charles Kinast,
Henry Shultz,	Charles White,
Henry Keetts,	George B. Jackson
Joseph Podary,	Jane Jackson,
Hugh Cavenor,	Dorgthea Slagle,
John Murray,	T. Schneider.
Andrew Stein,	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

The case of James Watterson vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad, which was on trial last week, was resumed this morning, and will not be concluded to-day.

Before Hon. E. H. Stowe.

The case of Charles Masser vs. Administrator of Peter Harter, deceased. Action to recover wages alleged to be due plaintiff. The deceased lived in Millin township, and for a number of years was an invalid. The plaintiff was in the employ of deceased for upwards of forty years prior to his death, and waited upon him up to the time of his decease. He now claims compensation for his six years' services at the rate of fifty dollars per month, the aggregate sum of $3,000. On trial.

Trial List for Tuesday.

3. (N. L.) Geissenheimer vs. Sheriffs & Loughran.
14. Staudt vs. Nell.
36. McCafferty vs. Reed, adm'r.
41. O'Conner vs. Hatch.
45. Haslage vs. Bolz.
42. Stewart & Moore vs. Levy & Wood.
91. (O. L.) McCartney vs. Shipton.
55. (N. L.) Bowsfield, Adm'x, vs. Koenz Kamp.
58. Swaney vs. owners of the steamer Grey Eagle.
61. Pilkington vs. Hazlett.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The first case taken up was that of Voight, Mahood & Co. vs. Michael Lally, garnishee. An execution in attachment, attaching money in the hands of defendant, belonging to Bernard McTigue. Jury out.

Fry, Semple & Reynolds sue for use vs. James Rees. Action to recover the value of a box of goods, shipped to N. W. Hands, of New Orleans, via the steamer Argosy, the package being marked "C. D. D." The question involved is whether the owners of a steamer can be held responsible for the payment of the value of goods shipped with directions to collect on delivery. The case is still on trial

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE J. McCANDLESS.

2 This Court resumed its sessions in this city yesterday morning.

An application was made by James McCloy for an injunction, restraining James T. and Agnes Simpson from selling, for rent, the nail keg factory of the said James H. McCloy and Albert W. McCloy. The petition represents that the McCloys were adjudicated bankrupts upon their joint petition, on the 5th inst., but that an assignee has not yet been chosen. The nail keg factory of the petitioner is situated in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, on ground leased from the said James T. and Agnes Simpson, who by their bailiff, James Blondin, on the 22d inst., destrained the rent upon said premises. Their petition states that William McCloy, who is joined in the petition with the said bankrupts, has no interest in the property and machinery forming the premises sought to be sold, but that the petition sets forth that injury and loss will result to the estate of the bankrupts if the property is allowed to be sold, that these claimants will obtain advantage over their creditors. The petition therefore prays for an injunction restraining the said James T. and Agnes Simpson, and their bailiff and agents, from selling the property or any of it until further order of the Court. The injunction was granted.

THE GRAY CASE.

Another "Trial" To-day — Everything Quiet —Both Sides Prepared—Card From Mr. Gray.

The public may possibly be by this time somewhat wearied with "the Gray case," but for all that there is yet no relief, nor can there be, until the case is finally settled. To this end, which is a consummation eminently desirable, another attempt at a trial, full and fair, will be made to-day—or rather, to-day at ten o'clock, and Christ Church, have been set apart as the time and place for the commencement of the investigation. Thus far, beyond this, but little is known of the arrangements which have been made. The committee has been called, but of whom it consists, none but the members and the presiding elder seem to know, although it is understood that none of the old members are stunted. Dr. Dempsey will officiate as presiding officer, as aforetime. Rev. Dr. Nesbit, assisted, perhaps, by J. H. Hopkins, Esq., will appear as the counsel of the accused. J. W. White, Esq., appears alone for the prosecution. The new bill of charges is much more severe than the old, or rather is more explicit and direct, and embraces considerable matter that was not touched upon in the first. There is just a slight prospect that a legal squabble will again arise, as the new bill contains specifications and charges in relation to the "Fourth avenue affair," which the defence claims was all settled at the first trial when three members of the committee rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and six of them returned none at all, refusing to do so, because they had not heard the evidence. The prosecution will insist, it is understood, in enforcing their right to be heard on this part of their bill, and the defence will, it is thought, oppose them. This however is only conjecture thus far.

Affidavits have been taken on each side, and it is probable but few witnesses will be in attendance—their depositions being offered as evidence.

The trial, if it proceeds at all, will probably be conducted with closed doors. That will be for the committee to decide. It is probable, however, that an arrangement similar to the first one will be effected—that of allowing two representatives of the press, one for each side, to be in attendance, their notes to be published at the close of the trial, which is in effect an open session, save that the evidence is not given piecemeal to the public, and it is thought that, having it altogether, the reader will be better able to form a correct judgment, independent of any verdict.

Mr. Gray is in the city and expresses an anxiety to have the trial proceed. For the first time since the commencement of Christ Church for the investigation of rumors, although I was in the city, because I wished the trial to be a fair one, I have kept *light* against me. I had no doubt of the result.

The charges sent to the annual Conference were not presented until the first day of the session. I was then sick in Buffalo, and if I had been in good health, I had no time to prepare for the trial. I was present, ready for trial as soon as a time was fixed upon, and, as stated by my counsel, was anxious to waive my rights by law, that the trial might be had.

At that time, it was stated that new charges would be presented *immediately*. I waited two weeks and there did not appear. Two wards waited in Buffalo, but they were not presented. I received them in Kansas when there impossible for me to be present. I satisfied my desire to be present as soon as possible. In the face of these facts it has been charged that I have avoided a hearing. It is false. I have *desired* and *demanded* an investigation—and a full investigation.

I have never made to any *proposition for a compromise*. Whatever my friends may have thought in regard to such a policy, I never suggested such a thing, and it has always been against my expressed convictions. When such a proposition was made to me, I emphatically declined that I never should consent to anything that could be construed as an admission of even impropriety on my part.

I never *desired a hushing up*. I *should be vindicated*. I have waited that these charges might be fully and impartially tried according to the Discipline of the Church. I have come here at no inconsiderable sacrifice, for this result. Conscious of my innocence, I do not ask for favor or mercy; I ask for justice. Whatever opinions may be entertained of the declaration of the prosecutors "that they are moved by a desire for the welfare of the Church," it must be evident to every observing mind that there has been a most malignant and persistent attempt to destroy my character in the Church, and me through the press before the trial has transpired. These things remind me that I have little to expect, either in charity or fairness.

JOHN A. GRAY.

In this connection it seems appropriate to correct a misinterpretation of Methodist law which has recently gained credence. It has been said that Mr. Gray might "try another relation" if he is displeased with the ministry by getting a transfer to another conference. Not at all—for that would be an impossibility. The law of the Church, by which the charges are hanging over him. They must be met and passed upon by the Conference as it now is, before he can pass out of it. They cannot be transferred; wherever he goes, these charges must follow him until the matter is finally settled. As a Methodist Episcopal preacher, he can never assume his ministerial duties again, until his character has been passed upon by the Conference in Pittsburgh. Annual Conference, of which he is a member and to which he is amenable. The verdict of this committee, no matter how favorable, will not restore him until it is affirmed by the Conference. It seems strange that such a simple rule was not understood, but that it has not been, the public and private discussion of the matter within certain circles within the past few days has attested.

It is to be hoped not only for Mr. Gray's sake but for the sake of the honored church of which he is a member that this attempt at an investigation will be final, and the case fairly and clearly decided. We shall endeavor to acquaint our readers with the facts as they are brought before the Committee, with the result.

Personal.—The independent candidate for Mayor, Mr. Joseph Leibler, starts for the eastern markets this morning in order to replenish his stock of material for the manufacturing of his various carpet bags, &c. We hope he will have a pleasant trip and a safe return.

The great sale of lots takes place to-day. See advertisement on first page.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, September 25.—Cotton firm; middling 19¾c; net receipts 1,046 bales; exports coastwise 338 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 14,965 bales.

SAVANNAH, September 25.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling 17⅞@18c; net receipts 87 bales; exports coastwise 147 bales; sales 75 bales; stock 3,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, September 25.—Cotton firm; middling 18¾c; net receipts 1,242 bales; exports coastwise 1,425 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 6,950 bales.

MOTHER may I go to swim,
Oh yes my darling daughter,
Drink some P., D. & Co's cream ale,
But don't go near the water.

—Track laying has been commenced and is progressing rapidly on the C., Mt. V. & D. Railroad east from Mount Vernon, Ohio.

—The board of managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, at Dayton, O., made their annual visit yesterday.

THE celebrated cream ale is bottled by Pier, Dannals & Co., of the Oregon Brewery.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAFE.—A good second-hand SAFE made by Burke & Barnes. No. 6, for sale cheap. Inquire at 112 First av. nne se22jn88

FOR SALE.—Four New Dwelling Houses situate on Beech street, convenient to the West Park, Allegheny, will be ready for occupancy October 1st, each house containing 11 rooms, bath rooms, Wash house, marble mantles, stationary wash stands &c., hot and cold water throughout, with all other modern improvements. Inquire of FRAZIER BROTHERS, No. 15 Pennsylvania avenue (late Ohio avenue), Allegheny. se3-3s59

FOR SALE.—FINE RESIDENCE on Pennsylvania avenue, near Oakland, with 2½ acres, beautifully laid out in walks and drives with all kinds of shrubbery and fruit. House is large and very conveniently arranged. Hot and cold water up stairs and down, bath room, closets, stable, carriage house, wash house, &c. Street cars pass within one hundred yards of the door. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS F. SEWALL, Dealer in Real Estate, 48 Fifth avenue, or T. S. YOUNG, 21 Smithfield St. jy29-3si

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR THE MULTITUDE. THE WORKING MAN PROVIDED FOR. 500 building lots for sale and lease in the 12th and 13th wards, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house and workshops, and within ten minutes walk of the rolling mills, machine shops and foundries in the 9th, 12th, 13th and 15th wards. Lots are now selling at from $400 to $600 each; $50 down balance in five years.

C. J. JEREMY on the premises daily. ap26

FOR SALE,

88 ACRES COAL,

In Lower St. Clair Township, Allegheny Co., Pa Apply, by letter or otherwise, to

D. L. FLEMING,
GAZETTE OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSE

No. 33 Ferry street, containing ten rooms and all the modern improvements.

2½ Acres of Land on Steubenville Pike,

Very eligibly located, within one mile of Temperanceville. Small NEW FRAME HOUSE on said property. Easy terms.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,
se6 ATTORNEYS, 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE—

RAILWAY BONDS

AND

Accrued Interest.

6,000 Central Passenger Railway Bonds. Also

20 shares Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
se22jn52 Cor. Wood street and Third av.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—Three Good Journeymen Tin and Sheet Iron Workers. Apply to GEO. HUBLEY, 68 Federal street, Allegheny. se20jn94-T-TH-S

WANTED—At the Globe Rolling Mill, Cincinnati, O., TWO GOOD SCRAPPERS. Steady employment given to good workmen. se26n78

WANTED—TO RENT—House with from eight to ten rooms, on or near the Parks, Allegheny. Must have Hall, Bath Room, Gas and Water. Address, stating location and rent, "M. S.," corner Liberty and Twenty fifth streets. se26n77

WANTED—TO RENT.—A Furnished Dwelling and also private Boarding for small family in Allegheny, on or near the Park. Box 674 Pittsburgh P. O. se2-j51

WANTED—To employ 10 men to sell by sample the "Woman's Friend," will pay good wages to a few men and boys. Apply soon. No. 105 Sixth street. J. C. TILTON. se22jn50

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine a fine assortment of Illustrated and Standard Works. J. SACH & CO.'S LOAN room 9, 96 Fourth avenue. Send for a Catalogue. se21n40

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—In sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. With loan on liberal terms.

JAMES M. CHRISTY.
Office in Basement, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street. jy14-w14

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c., several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair,) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—MANUFACTURING SITE.—Four to Six Acres Land, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, having river and railroad front. Must be only a short distance beyond the city line. Apply soon to

ISAAC M. PENNOCK,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
se14-z96-TuSF No. 59 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—The Right Man for the Right Place.

4 Hoop irons, 1 Scraper for Guide Mill,
1 Roller and "Set of Hands" for Hoop Mill.
1 Foreman on Sheets to go West.
1 Sledge maker and other tool makers.
Machine and blacksmiths for rolling mills and machine shops supplied on short notice.
Apply Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. A. BURROWS.

WANTED—MORTGAGES.

3 of $500 each for 2 or 3 years.
2 of $1,500 each for 2 or 3 years.
1 of $2,000 for 2 or 5 years.
1 of $3,000 for 2 or 3 years.
1 of $5,000 for 2 or 3 years.
$8,000 for 2 years

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.

CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KIGGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGURNEGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLOGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

FROM present appearance General Butler will be defeated, in his effort to secure the Republican nomination for the governorship of Massachusetts.

WE WARN our Republican friends against a movement which it is rumored is being attempted by which one of our candidates for Commissioner will be dropped, and the name of a Democrat inserted in his place. No possible good can be accomplished by this, but on the contrary it will undoubtedly jeopardize the success of one or more of our candidates. We call upon all good Republicans to support the whole ticket.

CALIFORNIA, singularly enough, holds another election this fall, viz. on October 18th for two Judges of the supreme Court, a State Superintendent of Schools, County Judges and Justices of the Peace. The recent glorious victory of the Republicans may prove fatal to them in the next issue, by rendering them over sanguine. We rather guess they are wide-awake, however, and will again take Democracy by the throat, as a strong man would lay hold of a thief and a villain.

ACCORDING to Governor Potts of Montana, the famous Sioux Chief "Sitting Bull" has declared war against the Engineers on the Northern Pacific Railway, and that a force of United States troops has been sent for their protection up the Yellow Stone River. Fears are entertained that a collision between "Sitting Bull's" band and our forces may bring on a general war with the Sioux. Complaints are also made by Governor Potts, that the principal damage done by roving bands of Indians is owing to the presence of profligate white men among them, and he strongly urges that no whites shall hereafter be permitted to mingle or associate with the Indians. A good idea.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by Congress to examine the claims of Southern nationalists for property destroyed, and supplies seized during the rebellion, are ready to report, with the testimony taken, and their decisions. Over 7,500 claims were registered, 600 of which have been examined, and decisions in 150 cases have been arrived at. The total amount of the claims of this nature amount to $30,000,000, a much smaller sum than our Democratic friends would have led us to believe. They frequently put it as high as $500,000,000. The committee are by no means through with their arduous work, and will be employed for some time to come. In the meantime, they will ask Congress to provide for those cases already decided.

THE THIEVES of the Tammany Ring are undoubtedly badly scared, as they are known to be disposing of their property and effects in a hurried manner. Their every movement is watched, however, by the citizens' committee, and they cannot make a single move that is not at once known and chronicled to the world. The hand of their fellow-man is everywhere turned against them, and we doubt not that Sing Sing will yet provide accomodations for them, which will not be quite as gorgeous as the "marble halls" of the Clarendon, or the princely mansions where they have lived in luxury. The latest developments are that Connolly has transferred $500,000 in United States bonds to his son-in-law, Judge Fithian. Since the injunction of Judge Barnard the enormous sums, in some instances amounting up among the millions, standing to the credit of Tweed, Garvey, Ingersoll, Sweeny and Hall on the books of the Tenth National Bank (where the members of the Ring are directors) have disappeared or changed ownership. Tweed is known to have transferred large tracts of real estate, amounting in value to over two and a half million dollars during the last few weeks, and on the day preceding the issuing of the injunction transferred $43,000 in the Union Square Bank to his son. They are no longer defiant, but on the contrary are silent, and most of the time secreted from the gaze of men. Surely justice will come, and these men will be compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten plunder, and find cells in the State's prison among other similar, though less guilty felons.

FOR several years a rumor has been current throughout England that all the land in Great Britain was unequally divided among thirty thousand owners. That such a story would be seized upon and be largely used by the agrarian agitators of that once merry island was a matter of course. It is so easy a thing, when talking to millions of poor people, to depreciate the thousands of millionaires, and the extreme revolutionary publications in England, have shrieked over the thirty thousand landlords as if they were murderers, or worse, and have advocated the division of real property among the people. Even the more moderate and practical Republicans, and liberals, have discussed this land question very freely until the popular feeling against the land laws is beginning to be seriously felt. At this junction, Lord Derby, the eminent conservative peer, comes out and advocates the preparation of a new Doomsday Book, asserting that there are many more than thirty thousand landlords in the country. But the noble Earl scarcely attaches sufficient importance to the subject if he imagines that the commotion which has been raised can be allayed, even by the discovery that the kingdom had sixty thousand owners, and, knowing this, the liberal journals sustain Lord Derby's proposition.

THE New York *World* (Democratic) says in referring to Carl Schurz:

"He wishes free trade. There is no doubt that the Democratic party is a free trade party; there is no doubt that the Republican party is not a free trade party, nor is there any reason to suppose that it can be made such."

* * * * *

"The only consistent course open to him is therefore to join the Democratic and abandon the Republicans."

For once we heartily and fully agree with this champion of latter day Democracy. There is no one disputing the statements made by it, in this matter. The free-trade doctrines are *not* Republican, and never will be. Neither is the Democratic party in favor of a tariff which is favorable to the industries of America, but on the contrary, is in the interest of the British capitalist, as we have frequently shown from the columns of this same Democratic paper. It is equally true that any one wishing to further the interests of European capitalists should be a Democrat, and not a Republican.

But is it not a little strange that this party should oppose a tariff which protects the American laborer from the pauper labor competition of Europe, whilst the system of home protection is fast being recognized and adopted by the nations of the old world themselves, as against contiguous peoples? Belgium, Russia, France, and the newly formed empire of Germany have all shown their approval of the American system of protection to home industry, by adopting stringent and effective tariff measures in order to prohibit the importation of such fabrics as their own people can produce. Are they, by doing so, building up monopolies at home, as is charged against the advocates of protection in our own country? Are they not rather providing for healthy home competition, by keeping the wares of the foreigners out of the market? Are they not giving a clear field for the development of their own mines, and other industries, and thereby enriching their own people by the employment of home capital? This produces competition; for so long as capital seeks investment it will find it in those pursuits which promise the largest return. The increase of manufacturing establishments—whether of iron, or of wool, or of silk, will of course tend to cheapen the cost of their product. It is simply a question then, of giving the market up to foreign manufacturers, without any corresponding advantage to us, or permitting our own labor and capital to find employment. No wonder then that Thiers and Bismarck and the Emperor Alexander decide that the true policy is to encourage home manufactures, and thereby create home competition. They see its advantages to the people of their countries; so do the Republicans of our country; but the *World* is right when it says the purblind Democracy as yet fail to see them, or, seeing them, acknowledge their stubbornness, or their desire to protect the interests of British capitalists, by refusing to accept the system of protection to American labor.

"FOR A CONVENTION."

At the October election, the proposition, whether a Constitutional Convention shall be called for the purpose of amending that instrument, will be submitted to a vote of the people. In Allegheny county the ticket headed "State" will, in addition to the names of the candidates for the offices of Auditor and Surveyor Generals, contain the words "Constitutions! Convention," and underneath these, the words "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention." As both of the political parties have, through the Chairmen of their respective State Committees, been committed to the proposed movement, no opposition will be likely to show itself. But we desire particularly to call upon all Republicans to vote "for a Convention," as the main proposition to be effected is the prevention hereafter of special legislation in our State. This has proved the bane of the Commonwealth; has been denounced by all parties, and is condemned by all good citizens. Therefore let the vote cast be strong enough to satisfy the members of the future Convention that the people have spoken emphatically on the subject, and demand a stop put forever to this curse of our legislation. Out of the seventeen to twenty hundred bills usually presented at each session of the Legislature, full ninety per cent of them are for special, not general privileges. By removing this feature, our Legislature might complete its annual duties in a fortnight, as is the case in other States where special legislation is prohibited, and thereby save thousands of dollars annually to the State, whilst acts of gross injustice would be prevented. This evil has grown to be such a curse, that there is scarcely any interest in the State, which is not in constant fear whilst the Legislature is in session. Remove it forever. Let all laws be general, applying to every citizen alike, and give special privileges or protection to none. By doing this the only inducement for bribery and corruption will be removed, and our Legislative assemblies will be purified, by the removal of temptation.

WILL JUSTICE BE DONE

Corruption, no matter where found in the administration of public affairs, should be promptly eradicated and the guilty parties visited with swift punishment. The people have a full right to demand an honest conduct of State and National affairs, and they lose sight of their duty if they fail to bring to justice any person in their employ who abuses the trust confided to him. A public servant, no matter how high or dignified his position may be, should not be screened from or protected against rightful vengeance when he is proved to be a thief or defaulter. If citizens are indifferent to the frauds and peculations of the men they have elevated to high place then all hope for an honest and faithful administration of public affairs is lost. One bad example is enough to destroy the virtue of a community, and so one dishonest practice in office will lead to many. Had our own citizens been less indifferent to the affairs of the Commissioners office, Allegheny county would never have been compelled to send into prison and disgrace two of her public servants; for, what was looseness in management at first, developed into downright fraud and positive theft. Just as the merchant watches over the conduct of his clerks and exacts a faithful performance of duty and strict honesty in all things, so should individuals as tax-payers, keep surveillance over public officers. It is a wise rule to visit upon criminals, when found, swift punishment commensurate with the crimes perpetrated. To wink at thefts and defalcations committed by clever men in position is fraught with danger to our institutions. The President of our land or the Governor of our Commonwealth deserves no better to be protected in dishonest practices than the poor wretch who steals a loaf of bread. The laws of God and of man recognize no distinction.

In New York an outraged people have risen in wrath against a powerful ring of thieves who for years and years have luxuriated and fattened on stealings from the taxpayer's treasury. Those kid-gloved and jewelled rogues are about to be hurled from place and consigned to that degradation and oblivion they deserve. We have every reason to hope that they will meet the just punishment their criminalities merit, and that the people, their constituents, will make of them such examples as to forever after deter public officers from committing like frauds. In this case the culprits are all Democrats, but their political faith makes them neither better nor worse. They are thieves and such may find their way into any party, no matter how pure it may be, although it does argue something in favor of Republicanism that most of these gravitate into Democratic ranks. However, in the gigantic and overwhelming frauds of Tammany, we must not lose sight of the fact that here in Pennsylvania we have had dishonest agents. The astonishing development made recently of the defalcation by one George O. Evans, agent for the collection of the war claims of the State against the general government, whose thievery amounted to several hundred thousand dollars of the peoples money, is still fresh in memory, although to all appearance the culprit now fleeing from State to State to avoid arrest, is likely to escape the crushing hand of justice. Acting under a Republican administration, appointed by a Republican Governor to an office created by a Republican Legislature, it is imperatively the duty of the same party to bring him to trial. We have reasons to believe that he has had confederates in his wholesale robbery, whose interest it is to permit him to bask in the peace and sunshine of Maine, but the people have a right todemand, and in their name we again demand, that he be arrested and that the entire matter be thoroughly investigated. We care not who may suffer from any development of fraud made. It will be highly gratifying to learn that Evans stands alone in his crime; and we should be correspondingly sorry to learn if others were implicated with him in his nefarious transactions. With its bright and untarnished record the great Republican party can afford to be honest, and its household should ever remain open for public inspection. If in its name fraud is anywhere perpetrated by its own partisans it can well afford to make exposure and hold the guilty parties rigidly responsible. Evans must be dealt with earnestly, severely and promptly. The people demand such a course and all Republicans are anxious that it should be pursued. Will justice be done?

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOHD.

TO PRESERVE SWEET POTATOES.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: As there is a large crop of sweet potatoes raised this year, and if the same is rushed into market at digging time, they will bring but a small price, I submit a plan for keeping them which has been completely successful in my case for the last six years.

Dig your potatoes in the afternoon, by turning them out of the hill or ridge with a spade, and not touching them with the hands. It should be remembered that they should be dug before there is a frost to kill the vines. A little frost, which merely nips the leaves, will, however, do no harm. After they are turned out of the ground, let them remain in the sun until evening, when they should be carefully separated from the vines and taken to the storing-room.

In handling them, take them up and lay them down carefully, as dropping them on each other, or on the floor, will cause dry rot. But a clean cut does no harm. They must be stored as soon as they come from the field, and not be allowed to lay around until some of them commence to rot; as they will then all rot before spring.

The boxes for storing should be long and not very wide or deep (holding about three or four bushels), and should be set up a foot or so from the floor of the storing-room, and sufficiently out from the wall so as to allow the air to pass under and around them.

The free circulation of warm air all around them is very necessary to carry off the moisture that the potatoes are constantly throwing off. They should be packed in dust collected from the road or street when the weather is dry. First throw in a layer of dust, then put in a bushel or so of potatoes, then throw over these enough dust to fill all the spaces between them and quite cover them up; then another layer of potatoes, and so on until your box is filled.

These boxes may be piled on the top of each other to the ceiling if your floor is strong enough to bear them. Enough fire must be kept in the room in damp weather to carry off the moisture, and in the coldest weather in winter there must be a fire kept up all night. The thermometer should never be allowed to fall below 40 or 50 degrees, and if kept up to 70 or 80 degrees, all the better.

The packing in dust has advantages over everything else that I have ever seen tried.

My dining-room is graced every winter with a high row of boxes containing these delicious tubers, which are always ready for the table, until warm weather sends the remainder to the hot bed. Even then, my wife always begs to "save out a few big ones to eat."

A GOOD AND CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following "receipt for making" an ice house, furnished by a correspondent and endorsed by the editors:

"Set the posts in the ground so as to make a house twelve feet square (three posts on each side), then board or plank it up eight feet high on the inside of the posts. Now dig out the surface earth six inches deep on the inside of the enclosure and have sawdust placed twelve inches deep, being six inches above the natural level of the soil. In the proper season, haul the ice and pack it neatly and carefully, making the pile nine feet square, which will leave a space of eighteen inches between the planks and ice, to be filled with sawdust; have the same thickness of sawdust placed also on the top of the ice.

"For roofing, an old fashioned board roof answers every purpose. The space above the sawdust should be left open for free circulation of air, and for the sun to shine in.

"The above has proved a perfect success with me. We have used ice daily and have plenty left."

We regard the above as one of the best plans for a cheap ice house ever published. Many ice-houses, costing three times what the above would cost, have proved failures, the ice all melting by mid-summer.

SULPHUR FOR LICE ON ANIMALS.

We see many inquiries about lice on cattle, and many remedies proposed, most of which are both ridiculous and barbarous, and about as useful in performing a cure as are snow balls in heating an oven. Any man who would apply oil or grease to his cattle in winter, had better saturate his shirt, or use his gloves with that substance, and pass half an hour in his barn some cold winter morning. We warrant he will not be very quiet there, and will step quickly toward the nearest fire, when his time is out. And yet this is a valid and sensible remedy compared with many that are recommended.

Some dozen years since, I entered upon a farm, the barn of which was overrun with every kind of lice that ever infested a barn. Both cattle and horses were tormented. My remedy has been dry sulphur sprinkled occasionally in the hair of each animal, and I have not seen a louse on the premises for years. Sulphur is also effectual in case of poultry. Take them by the legs, hang their heads downward and sprinkle it among the feathers.

I know of no insect that will remain in contact with it. While for all farm animals it is a healthy condiment, and an antidote for many of their diseases.—D. L. Tolman, in *New England Farmer.*

HOW PANCAKES WERE MADE ONCE UPON A TIME.

The *Hearth and Home* says: When our grandmothers of about fifty years ago made griddle-cakes, or, as they were then called, pancakes, the following recipe was in popular use. We do not present it for imitation, but to show what changes a few years have wrought in the concoction of even so simple an article of food:

"Pancakes should be made of half a pint of milk, three great spoonfuls of sugar, one or two eggs, a teaspoonful of dissolved pearlash, spiced with cinnamon or cloves, a little salt, rose-water, or lemon brandy, just as you happen to have it. Flour should be stirred in until the spoon moves round with difficulty. If they are thin, they are apt to soak fat. Have the fat in your skillet boiling hot, and drop them in with a spoon. Let them cook until they are thoroughly brown. The more fat they are cooked in the less they soak. If you have no eggs or wish to save them, use the above ingredients, and supply the place of eggs by two or three spoonfuls of lively emptying in which case they must be made five or six hours before they are cooked. A spoonful or more of New England rum makes pancakes light. Flip makes very nice pancakes. In this case, nothing is done but to sweeten the mug of beer with molasses, put in one glass of New England rum, heat it until it foams by putting in a hot poker, and stir it up with flour as thick as other pancakes.

Whatever we may think of the above as a recipe, the result seems to have given great satisfaction to the good folks who made and ate pancakes fifty years ago.

SOME PICKLING RECIPES.

Radish Pods—Put them in a brine for three days; drain and pour over them a pickle of vinegar, cloves, cinnamon and pepper scalded together.

Beets—Boil until tender, and drop while hot into spiced vinegar. If the beets are large, slice them. Spiced vinegar in which peaches have been pickled is good for beets.

Sweet Apples—To half a peck of apples, make a syrup of two pounds of sugar, and one pint of vinegar. Boil the apples in this syrup until tender; then remove them and make a new syrup of two and a half pounds of sugar, and one pint of vinegar. Add one teaspoonfull of cloves, and the same of cinnamon tied in bag. Boil for fifteen minutes; pour hot over the fruit. The first syrup may be used for other sauces.

Nasturtiums—Gather the seed before entirely grown, and drop them into cold vinegar; when a sufficient quantity has been gathered, scald them in the vinegar, and bottle.

Green Beans—Boil the beans in a little salt and water until tender; drain them and put them in cold vinegar into which spices scalded in a little vinegar have been thrown.

Onions—Remove the outer skins of small onions; boil them until half done in salted water; while hot, drop them into a jar of pepper-spiced vinegar. Another way: soak them for three days in brine; then scald them in milk and water; drain, then lay them in a jar and pour over cold vinegar, scalded spices and a little alum; cover closely.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

We copy the following suggestions about sheep from a circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company. The company have already over 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers who purchase land of them, in flocks ranging in size from fifty to two hundred head:

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than stand or lie in mud or rooting them.

2. Take up lamb bucks early in the summer and keep them up until December 1, following when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count every day.

5. Begin grainingwith the greatest care and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If an ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days and mix a little alum with her salt.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep by any means, in the spring.

8. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.

9. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather if you can.

11. Separate all weak, thin or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound, and if it is fly time, apply with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good cells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burrs.

15. Cut tag locks early in spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoof if unsound and apply tobacco with blue vitrol boiled in a little water.

The Episcopal "Departure."

[From the Toledo, O., Commercial, Sept. 16.]

In pursuance of previous notice, a number of clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church in Ohio met at Columbus last week, to consider what application should be made to the General Convention, soon to meet in Baltimore, for a relaxation of the strict rubrical conformity which is now required. The meeting was organized by the choice of the Rev. Mr. Sturges, of Sandusky, as Chairman, and the Rev. H. H. Morrell, of Sandusky, as Secretary.

The result of the discussions and deliberations of the meeting was the adoption of the following memorial, to wit:

To the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in General Convention assembled:

The undersigned, clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, respectfully petitition your honorable body to authorize the omission of the word "regenerate" in the office of the "Ministration of Baptism to Infants," in the Book of Common Prayer.

A delegation, to consist of Rev. Mr. Yocom, of Cincinnati, and Hon. J. L. Bates, of Columbus, was then appointed to consult with delegates appointed from other dioceses at a meeting to be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 11th of October next. An Executive Committee, consisting of Revs. Bugbee, of Cincinnati, Bower, of Newark, and Tyng, of Gambier, were appointed an Executive Committee to circulate the above memorial for signatures and to provide for calling future conferences.

This is a "departure" of some significance, being the first distinctive movement in this State on the part of either of the recognized parties in the Episcopal Church, and its progress will be watched with much interest. To what extent the "Evangelical" portion of the Diocese will join in the proposed action, remains to be seen. It is known that there has been much hesitation on the part of many prominent individuals sympathizing in the object sought, about so radical a step as a change in the forms of the Church, the fear being that, once entered upon, the result might not be readily controlled. This feeling has no doubt been materially strengthened by the history of the Cheney case in Chicago, where zeal so far overcame judgment as to induce extreme rashness and precipitate clergymen and Church in excommunication. Few of those sympathizing with the views of Mr. Cheney in regard to the baptismal service, have any ambition to repeat the part taken by him in the matter. They seek relief within the Church, and have no design inconsistent with fidelity to the Church.

But the careful observer cannot fail to see that, in case of the refusal of the General Convention to grant the request thus made, the next step may be more threatening to the peace of the Church; for it is quite evident that the movement is based on a conviction too deep and too general to be satisfied by refusal. It is a matter of conscience and religious belief, which is more likely to be strengthened than repressed by denial. The matter rests upon the definition of the word "regenerate." If the parties to this movement, believing in certain meanings now used, to be irreconcilable with the Word of God, and hence unauthorized, ask the privilege of omitting it in the service, leaving others free to use it, thus making it entirely optional with all. No doubt the great body of the Church would readily approve of such a change, standing on its own merits; but doubts as to the policy of entering upon a revision of a service cherished, not only for its source, but its long use, will seriously affect the decision of the question, and may defeat the movement—in which case we shall probably hear again of the matter.

The Crime Worse than Murder—What Judge Bedford Thinks of It.

In the Court of General Sessions, New York, on Tuesday, before Judge Bedford, Charles Barbender was charged with outraging a girl nine years of age. He feigned insanity, and cut some of the most curious antics in court. After hearing the details of the case, which were of a revolting character, the jury found the prisoner guilty. In passing sentence upon him, Judge Bedford said: Barbender, you stand convicted of a fearful crime—to my mind the darkest upon the black catalogue of offenses. You have violated the person of a helpless, defenseless little child of nine years of age. Her simple story is replete with dastard wickedness. At her tender age she is fortunately blissful in her ignorance, for happily she knows not the magnitude of the wrong which has been imposed upon her. The details of your infamy fill me with overpowering; they take a deep hold of my heart. During the few years that I was prosecuting officer of this county I tried and convicted three monsters in human shape for this same crime, and each one was sent to the State Prison for a term of twenty years. For the future protection of these innocent little children, as a safeguard to society, that they may not become victims to the debauched and wicked, and in the sincere hope of warding off from the mother's heart many a moment of bitter anguish, I shall use all the power given me by the next Legislature to have passed a statute declaring that he who violates the person of a little girl under the age of ten years shall, on conviction, suffer the death penalty, for the reason that the villain who would perpetrate such an act, is no longer fit to live and associate with his fellow beings. You deserve the full penalty prescribed by law, which is twenty years in the State Prison.

Shortly after the removal of the prisoner, Judge Bedford informed the jury that as the prisoner had been taken down stairs in custody of the officer, he said "I tried to play it off, but failed; the next time I will play it even stronger."

THE San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* reports that there was a desperate encounter at Fort Duncan on Sunday, Aug. 27th, between Dr. A. C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and Captain Archibald Bogle, Post Quartermaster at Fort Duncan, and that Captain Bogle was dangerously wounded in several places.

THE Newbern (N. C.) *Times* says: "We are informed that the people living along the banks and at Beaufort, and the entire sea coast, are, in view of the tidal wave, holding prayer meetings day and night, in which prayers are made to avert the supposed impending calamity. Many persons are joining the church and a general religious feeling prevails."

WHOLE AND SOUND LUNGS.

Men have been known to live with one Lung in a sound state during a long life, but they would have lived better and sounder with both Lungs in full power. Coughs and Colds, which are the premonitory symptoms of lung diseases, can be removed in a week or two by a bottle of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, but when allowed to fasten on the Lungs and undermine the constitution, they are not so easily eradicated. The reader, whosoever he may be, should investigate the merits of this extraordinary remedy which has cured not only incipient lung disease, but even when tubercular deposits existed in the lungs it eliminated them and restored the person to perfect health. Dr. Keyser has published the names of persons who have been regarded as past the hope of cure, but Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has been found equal to the emergency, and health and vigor has taken the place of emaciation and disease. Sold at Dr. Keyser's Medicine Store, 267 Liberty street. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1. A pamphlet of 32 pages on Chronic Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted, free of charge. If your druggist don't keep it, send $5 to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottles by express. Single bottles $1.50.

HAVE RECEIVED

A large supply of American Isinglass.
A large supply of Coop r's Gelatine.
A large supply of Cox's Gelatine.
A large supply of Chamois Skins.
A large supply of Mediterranean Sponges, all kinds.
Twenty-five casks English and Scotch Ales and Dublin Porter.
Also, a splendid stock of medicinal liquors, and a full supply of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Colognes, Perfumes, Soaps and Pomades, of every description, English and Domestic of all kinds. Hair Renewers and Hair Dyes, every variety. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles or anything in the line will find it to their advantage to call at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,

Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, where you will find the most complete assortment in the city.

OVER-DOCTORED.

Without any disrepect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored over much. When nature needs only the gentle stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not unfrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopœia. This is an evil, and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At this period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent. Chief among these may be mentioned intermittent fever and bilious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation and the heavy dews and fogs, are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. But if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic.

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, unwholesome compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great nations exhilirator from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendidly engraved label and a fac simile of the sign manual of the firm. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE

Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,

se23;s61 PITTSBURGH.

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

Looking Glasses.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,

No. 141 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.

FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:s65-TTHS

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, JR

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.

Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring, and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand. je28;s62-TF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

THE ATTENTION OF

Wholesale and Retail Buyers

IS ESPECIALLY INVITED TO THE

LARGE STOCK

OF

MEN AND BOYS'
Fall and Winter Hats
MILLINERY GOODS,
Trimming Silks,
SATINS AND VELVETS,

Which will be Cut in Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

ALSO,

Black and Col'd Alpacas

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SATINE CLOTHS

Of Our Own Brand,

AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT

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Men's, Boys',
Ladies' and
Children's
MERINO
UNDERWEAR.

Full Lines, All Grades, for

Fall and Winter Wear,

NOW OPEN.

New Lot of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear,

JUST RECEIVED.

Prices all the Very Lowest.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

IN

Every Department,

AT

JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.,

RETAIL,

197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

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American Watches.

Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
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OF ALL GRADES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest in the City.

THE

"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham, its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY

MEYRAN & SIEDLE.

Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

STEAM HEATING.

Craig Brothers,

129 SECOND AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH,

Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.

Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
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With Numerous Private Buildings.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron work.

se16 No. 47 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

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Attractive Prices

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

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At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 37½c., Heavy Black Poplins, an extra bargain.
At 5 c., 62c. and 75c., Heavy Black Alpaca Poplins, extra wide goods, superior color and finish.
At 75c., Black and Colored All Wool Satines.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, extra good for the price.

Blankets! Blankets!

QUILTS,
Bed Comforts.

Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

155, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock

OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

se12;s56

CONVERTING

U.S. Five-Twenties

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. have issued the following financial circular relative to the general conditions of the loan market, and the exchanging of Government bonds for Railroad securities:

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE & CO., }
PHILADELPHIA, September, 1871. }

The signal success of the New Five Per Cent. Government Loan foreshadows the early funding of the entire debt at a less rate than 6 per cent., and indicates that the average rate of interest on loanable capital in this country will henceforward be considerably lower than it has been, the tendency being to an equalization of rates between America and Europe.

In view of these facts, the present holders of United States Five-Twenties must decide whether it is not best to make at *once* such a change of investment as will enable them to realize as *profit*, or add to their capital, the present average premium of 14 per cent. on Five-Twenties, while at the same time largely increasing their annual income.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862 which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅝ per cent.

To all holders of United States securities who wish to take advantage of the present most favorable opportunity for changing

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:s61

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4 34 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to KELLAR, HUS & CO.'S SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

se18:s36

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Bonds & Securities.

☞ Col ections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, September 25, 1871. }

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	118¾	118¾
6-20—1862	115¾	115¾
" 1864	115¼	115¼
" 1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	114	114¾
" 1867	114¼	114¼
1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	112	112¾
Currency 6s	118¾	118¾
Gold	115	114¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Erie	39¾	39¾
Reading	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	107¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	119¾	120
Rock Island	110	110¼
Chicago & N W	68¾	68¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
Ft. Wayne Common	97¾	97¾
Do. Preferred	81	80½
Wabash	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	82	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾	42¾
Pacific Mail	50¾	50¾
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	86¾
Adams Express	84¾	84¾
U. S. Express	56	56¾
Wells, Fargo	51	51
OIL. PHILADELPHIA BOARD.		
Penna. Central	61¾@	61¾
Camden & Amboy	124	123½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾@	62¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R.	50¾@	51
Reading R. R.	36¾@	36¾
Lehigh Navigation	36¾@	37

—The Winona *Republican* says that the Minnesota yield of corn, oats, barley, and buckwheat is one of great abundance, and speaks as follows of the wheat:

"The wheat crop in this State is now all, or nearly all, in stack, and a not inconsiderable portion of it threshed. The weather throughout the harvest season has been of the most propitious character, and the crop has consequently been secured in excellent order—in this essential particular presenting a most gratifying contrast to the harvest of last year, when, perhaps, more than one-half the wheat crop in Minnesota was materially damaged, either in the shock or in the stack, by the succession of driving rain storms which prevailed during the latter part of the month of August. As to the present yield of this cereal, it is next to impossible to give an estimate that would accurately meet the varying conditions throughout the state, or satisfactorily determine the conflicting reports which have come from every locality within the State. It may be said, however, with perfect confidence in its thruthfulness, that the crop generally has turned out very much better, both in quantity and quality, than the gloomy predictions which were everywhere prevalent in the early part of the season gave reason to look for. True, the yield is not so large as it has been a in few exceptional years when the average was rated at from eighteen to twenty-two bushels per acre. But, with our exhausting system of tillage, this could not reasonably have been expected. And if we have now an average of twelve bushels per acre throughout the producing area of the State—and then, we judge, approximates as nearly to the actual yield as it is possible to ascertain with the date at hand—the result is by no means disheartening, but, on the contrary, a gratifying one, when we consider that so many farmers have, by constant croppings for a comparatively long series of years, robbed their soil of its most productive qualities, without yielding anything to compensate the loss."

NEW YORK, September 25, 1871

Gold dull: opening at 114¾, selling up to 115 and closing at 114¾@114¾. Loans were made at from four to seven per cent. for carrying. Clearances $67,500,000. Government bonds have been strong and higher, owing to the more favorable advices from London, which have brought out a demand from foreign bankers. The purchase of $3,000,000 of 5-20s by the Treasury has also assisted in advancing the prices. The offerings of bonds to the government were $4,812,950, at from 112 9-10 to 113 30. Of the $3,000,000 5-20s bought by the Treasury not a single bond was to-day presented for payment, which of itself shows that there is no pressure for money, and that thus far it has been altogether a question of high and low rates, leaders and borrowers of gold and lower. The stock market opened quiet and strong, but at the close was weak and lower. The best stocks were ¾ to 1¾ off from the highest point of the day, while Hannibal & St. Joseph common declined 2 per cent. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Ohio, Wabash, New York Central and Northwestern. The Chicago, York Central and Northwestern. The Chicago & Rock Island Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. A semi-annual dividend was officially announced Lake Shore dividend was officially announced to-day, but does not differ from previous statements: the first call, 10 per cent., is for the first of November; the second call, 10 per cent., is for the first of December. Thirty cent., is for the first of December. Thirty days' notice will be given of all subsequent calls. The transfer books were open to-day and close October 17th. Money in ample supand close October 17th. Money in ample supply at 6 and 7 per cent. Advices by cable report an improved feeling in the London market, and also say that the Bank of England discount rate was not advanced this morning, as expected. State bonds dull and heavy; new South Carolina and Tennessees weak.

Sterling Exchange, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-2-0s '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do new '67, 115¾; do '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96; Tennessees, old, 71¾; new, 71¾; Virginia new, 67; do old, 61¾; North Carolina old, 40; do new, 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 1¾; do preferred, 2¾; Adams Express, 84¾; Wells Fargo do, 51; American Merchants' Union do, 52; United States do, 58¾; Pacific Union do, 55; Canton Company, 56¾; Pacific Mail, 50¾; N. Y. Central, 91¾; Scrip, 87¾; Hudson, 125; do preferred, 93; Harlem, 126; Erie, 39¾; do preferred, 63¾; Michigan Central, 118; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Southern, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 120; Northwestern, 68¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 110¾; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 60¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 81; preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 42; C. C. & I. C., 89; R. & O., 153; Lake Shore, 108¾; Illinois Central, 131; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾; Union Pacific bonds, 89¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, September 25, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—The demand is rather better and market firmer, though prices remain unchanged, 4¼@6 per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts, particularly of the common and medium grades, continue large, and the market for these grades is dull and stocks accumulating. Prices to choice roll is in steady demand at 24@25—no inquiry for any other kind.

COUNTRY MEAT—Quiet and unchanged. Country Lard, 8¾@9.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade is always better at this particular season of the year, but the market is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, in car load lots, 22¾@23—usual advance in a small way.

CHEESE—Continues firm and in steady demand, though there is no further change in prices; prime Ohio Goshen, 12 12½; Factory, light, 12; Dairy, 10@10½.

CIDER—The arrives continue light, but, with a limited demand, the market is reported dull and prices are nominally unchanged, $5@7 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CANNED FRUITS—There is a fair business, as many of the small dealers are stocking up; and the market is steady though prices are unchanged.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted, in small lots, at 80@85 cts per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The receipts are increasing but there are but very few sales being made, and, consequently, it is difficult to give quotations.

EGGS—Growing firmer and prices tending upward, which is in consequence of light receipts and higher prices ex-st—quoted at 20 cts in New York. We continue to quote at 22@23 cts.

FRUITS—Apples in steady demand, particularly for those of good quality and in sound condition; we now quote at $2.50@3.00 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.00 for prime. Peaches and Plums, played out—season over. Quinces in good supply, mainly in bad condition; may be quoted at $2@3 per bbl. Grapes, 4@6 cts per lb.

FLOUR—Dealers all agree in reporting the market lower, they nearly all allege that prices are too low here, as compared with the west, the principal source of our supply. We continue to quote: XX to choice spring extras at $5.50@6.75; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7; good to choice red winter wheat, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—There is no increase in the receipts of Wheat and with a steady demand prices are strong and tending upward; we hear of no sales of red, at anything over $1.30, though we understand that some of the mills have bought a little wheat to supply mill fill, but here; white wheat is nominal at $1.35. Oats firm but not quotably higher; 42@43 for black; 42½@43½ for mixed and 44@45 for prime white; as noted in our last report the feeling is growing stronger, and operators have become pretty well satisfied from now on seven; are prices likely to go much lower, while, on the contrary, they may be an advance. Corn is reported steady but unchanged—mixed shelled, by the car load, 65@66, and the offering-continue light. It may be quoted firm at 85—it is said that it cannot be laid down here from the west under 88@90. Barley is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice; No. 1 spring is still quoted at 80@82, and fall at 88@90.

The following sales were transacted at the Grain and Produce Exchange to-day:

1 car Oats, slightly mixed in elevator..... 44½
2 cars White Oats, in elevator..... 45
1 car Rye, on track..... 80
5,000 bushels Barley, in sacks..... P. T.
2 cars Wheat..... 1 37

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is moderately active but the market presents nothing really new or important. Following are the latest quotations:

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 14; A, 13¾; B, 13; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¼; Sorts; Rice Sugars—Choice, 12½@13; Good, 10¾; Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Kenight's, 11¾@12; Golden Syrups, 12; Cuba and other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 30; Prime, 29; Good, 19; Fair, 18@18½. Java, 25@26. Laguayra, 19@20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee—Bilworth & Co's pure, 30. Lower grades, 21.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 70. Brunet's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@68.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 6@6¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 22. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 30. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8. Dry Flint, 21@22. Green Call Skins, 15@16. Dry Salted, 17@18.

HUSK—Quoted at 2¾@3¾ cts.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

TWINE—Is firm and we quote our quotations on baled, one dollar per ton—$24@26, for good to prime.

TOBACCO—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $12@13 per ton, in sacks for coarse; $18@25 for Middlings, and $23@25 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Are coming in freely—several car loads within the week, and, consequently, are not quotably lower; $3@3.50 per bbl—the outside figure for prime "silver skins."

OILS—Lard Oil is firmer and we now quote No. 1 at 80@85, in round lots, and 74@75 in a small way.

PROVISIONS—Steady at 13@13 cts.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulder, 7¾; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 10; Ribbed Sides, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon, 11; Sugar Cured Hams, 10¾@11; Dried Beef, 18. Prime kettle lard, 9¾@10 in tcs; 9¾@11 in kegs. Mess Pork, $14@14.25.

POTATOES—Are coming in prime Peach Blows and Chilis at 65 cts per bushel. Sweets—$2.50 @3 per bbl for Maryland, and $3.50@4.00 for Jersey's.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quiet—demand as yet very light; quoted nominally at 6.7@7; Timothy Seed is in good supply and dull, but unchanged, $1.25@3.50. Flaxseed is unchanged at $1.80.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY Sept. 25, 1871. }

The refined market continues strong with considerable inquiry, and as compared with Saturday prices have still further advanced. This improvement may be attributed to the fact that there have been a number of charters made for October, for which a large proportion of the oil has yet to be bought, and, besides, ocean freights are lower; we understand that there was considerable inquiry to-day, even at the advance above noted, but it would, seem, as there were but few sales, that prices are not yet up enough to satisfy Pittsburgh refiners. A further advance, say of half a cent is refined, would, doubtless result in large sales, as the most of our refiners are so situated that they could sell pretty freely during the next few remaining months of the year. In regard to crude, there is but little that is new or important the feeling was reported a little firmer than usual, and it is said that there has been a slight improvement in material advance. The sales at Oil City, and on the creek, during the past few days were somewhat larger than usual, and it is said that Clevelanders are the principal buyers.

SHIPPING.

As already noted, continues strong, and prices have still further advanced. September, 24¼@24¾; October, 24¼@24¾; November and December 24¾@24¾.

CRUDE.

Not a single operation in Pittsburgh deliveries. Parker quoted at $4.00@4.62, and firmer. Sales reported at $4.00.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant O W, account Fisher Bro	160
Lily O W, account Thos King	204
Brilliant O W, account Thomas King	24
Brilliant O W, account B S Duncan	80
Fairview O W, account Parker & T	94
Citizens O W, account Bates & G	160
Keystone O W, account M Stewart	160
Standard O W, account Bates & G	80
Vista O W, account H McKelvy	160
Hummph O W, account P Hutchinson	456
Citizens O W, account W Stewart	468
Liberty O W, account Bates & G	468
Standard O W, account J C Hackett	468
Excellsior O W, account T Hackett	160
Brilliant O W, account T Hackett	160
Total	4,748

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

J. L. Kirkpatrick & Bro., 332 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, S. & Co., 519 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 157 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia. 938 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 257 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila. 257.

Total.....

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 12:45 P. M.—Crude 14c. Refined—September 24¼@24¾c; October 24¾; November and December 24¾@24¾c.

5 P. M.—September 24¾c; October, first half 24¾c, last half 24¾c; October and December 24¾c. Market steady.

NEW YORK, September 25, 4:27 P. M.—Market dull and inactive, though held very strong, sellers as the general rule holding for Saturday's figures, but 24¾c was the best bid and 25¼c for September. In crude little doing, nominally 14¼@14½c. No sales.

OIL CITY, September 25, 11:40 A. M.—Market more active than on Saturday; Oil City held at 45c; Lower Road $4.8 24@5.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 25, 11:45 A. M.—Market very quiet at $4.25.

PARKERS, September 25, 12:15 P. M.—Market quiet and firm; sales at $4.00.

TITUSVILLE, September 25, 12:10 P. M.—Market very quiet and firm; Upper held at $4.65 @4.70; Church Run held firm at $4.75@4.77½. No transactions yet.

ROUSEVILLE, September 25, 12:20 P. M.—Market quiet and firm, from $4.25@4.50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 25, 12:20 P. M.—Market quiet, but very firm; offering $4.80, asking $4.86. No sales.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, September 25, 1871. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the point from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. R. Grove, Mansfield	1 car
A. Cunningham, Mansfield	2 cars
G. D. Williams, Mansfield	1 car
S. Marks Bro., Mansfield	1 car
Jacob Needy, Loudenville	3 cars
S. Kraus, Crestline	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Cincinnati	2 cars
F. Brown, Cincinnati	3 cars
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1 car
Wells Wood, Indianapolis	1 car
J. Johns, Bridgeport	1 car
R. S. Cockins, Bellaire	1 car
Total	19 cars

CATTLE.

In addition to the 19 cars from the west there were 7 loads brought over from the East Liberty Yards, making 26 cars; or, calculating each car to contain 18, 468 heads; in addition to this 350 driven from the adjoining country, and we have in all 800 head, against something less than 700 last week. The supply was unexpectedly large, and the market in all respects was generally regarded as being the hardest of the season. There were none of the Jewish drovers in attendance, this being one of their numerous holidays, and as this was known last week, it tended very materially to bring a large number of cattle from the adjoining country, as it was thought as they (the Jews) would be out of the way that there would be a small supply of cattle, and that, in consequence, there would be a good market. However, those who made this the ground of their calculations were badly disappointed. While it is true that the Jews did not, so far as we could learn, have a single bullock on sale to-day, it is also true that they supplied their customers last week, and this being the case the demand was very light, comparatively, and with a full ordinary supply, and not much over one half of the butchers in attendance, trade was very dull and heavy, and even at the decline, there were a number left over unsold. One commission firm out of 4 cars had 2 cars over; another firm had a car load out of which they did not sell a single bullock; many other dealers had more or less over—it is probable that there were 200 to 250 head left over unsold.

As compared with last week, prices ruled lower, and those butchers who laid in a two week's supply must have done better if they had only bought their usual number, as cattle of all grades were cheaper to day than they were last Monday. However, both drovers and butchers were deceived in the market, it was generally supposed that there would be a light supply, and that prices, in consequence, would rule higher, and it was this that caused many of the butchers to do as they did, buy enough to run them for two weeks.

Peter Hartman had 17 head of fair to extra Green Co. stock, at 4¾@5¼.

John Beeler reports 12 head of Butler Co. stock, at 3½@5 cts.

F. J. Haffner sold 17 head of good Butler Co. stock, an average of 4¾.

Andy Stakely sold 13 head of good Butler Co. steers, for Coulter, at an average of about 5 cents.

Keefer & Beyer 42 good to prime Green Co. stock, at 2,090 lbs.

Flinner & Sheltemantle report 49 head of good to prime Butler Co. stock, at 4@5¾.

M. Varner reports 59 head of Green Co. stock, at 3¾@4¼.

Jas. Hamlin 15 head of Washington Co. stock, at 4@5 cts.

Sadler, Haven & Co. report 3 cars from Kentucky, at 4¾@6¾; and 1 car from Ohio, at 4¾@5¾.

Willis Wood wholesaled 16 head of good Indiana steers, at 5¾.

Jacob Needy sold 3 loads of prime Knox Co., Ohio, stock, at 5¾@6¾.

Isaac Williams reported 9 head of Allegheny Co. stock, at 5¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 40 head mixed stock, at 4¾@5¾—36 lbs over.

Neeley & McMillan report 16 head of Washington Co. stock, at 4¾@5¾.

Carr & McAlister report 37 head from Ohio and Indiana, 4¾@5¾.

Hazlewood & Black stock sold 60 head of mixed Ohio stock, at 4¾@5¾.

Jos. McKennan reports 18 head of Butler Co. stock, at 4¾@4¾.

Riley & Mercer Co. had 41 head on sale.

Fred Hector sold 17 head of prime Ohio steers, at an average of 5 cts.; 19 head on commission for J. R. Groves, at 4@5¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply, although not equal to that of last week, was nevertheless fully up to and somewhat in excess of the demand, as the market was a dull one, as there was not much apparently over two-thirds the usual number of buyers in attendance. The whole number, as near as we could figure it up, was about 1,900; of these, 200 were not put upon the market, so that in reality there were only about 1,700 on sale, against close on to 2,500 last week. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change, and it is not likely that there will be a decline here until there is a decline in the country, of which there is not much prospect at present. Sheep, to fairly average fat at $4.50@5.50 per head, and lambs at $2.00@4.50.

Stouffer & Shonce, of Butler Co, report 138 sold sheep at $2.50@5.00 per head, and lambs at $2@3.

Adam Eckert reports 96; sold sheep at $2@5, lambs at $2.50@4.00.

McKeese & Bingham, of Butler Co, report 350; sold 68 head of old sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at 4¾.

John Young reports 45 Butler Co. stock at $2.50@3.50 for sheep, and lambs at $1.50@5.50.

John Drum sold 100 lambs at $2@3, and 38 sheep at $2@4¾.

M Humes, of Beaver Co, reports 100 sheep at $2.50@4.00

Chas White sold 33 sheep at $2.00@3.87.

Neeley & Fairley report 167; sold lambs at $3@4, and sheep at same figure.

Montgomery & McCullough sold 125 lambs at $2.40@5.75; 98 sheep unsold.

Shaw wholesaled to Rinn 36 head, averaging 78 lbs, at $2.50 all around—tail end of a drove.

R McCaslin reports 103 sheep at $3.50@5.00; 70 lambs at $2.50@4.50.

Flinner & Sheltemantle report 130, from Butler; sold at $1.50@3.00 for lambs, and sheep at $2.00@3.25—sent 200 good sheep to East Liberty.

Huffman sold 49 head of stock sheep, to Ragg, at $2.30 per head.

HOGS.

The retail trade in this class of stock is increasing, and during the next four or five months the butchers will want more hogs and less sheep, as the former will be much cheaper relatively than the latter. Prices, however, in a retail way, are unchanged, ranging from 5 to 5¾ cts.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 25, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ 5-20s, '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 92; 10 40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, September 25.—5-20s, 92; 94¾.

PARIS, September 25.—Rentes 56f 22c.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 10d@11s 3d. Mess pork 45s for prime western. The Bank of Belgium has raised the rate of discount to 5.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 25, 1871.

FLOUR—More active.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring active and ½c higher; closed at $1.11¾ for September; $1.11¾@1.11¾ for October; this afternoon the market firmer at $1.11¾@1.12 for September. No sales.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet and ½c lower; closed at 47¾@47¾c; this afternoon the market was firm at 47¾@48c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull; closed at 62¾c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 91c.

PORK—Mess steady at $13.87@13.00 for cash; $12.87 for September.

LARD—Held at 9¾c.

SHOULDERS—Firmer at 6¾@6¾c.

HOGS—Active and firm and 10@15c higher at $4.35@4.75.

CATTLE—Quiet and easier at $2.25@5.62.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Cotton advanced ⅛c on middling upland and good ordinary; middling upland 19¾c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western and State $5.70@6; common to good extra $6.25@6.75; fancy do $6.80@7.25; extra Ohio $6.40@7.45; St. Louis $6.40@9. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat and 1@2c higher; 93@97c. Wheat active and advanced; spring No 2 $1.07@1.07, latter extreme; winter red western $1.07@1.17; amber western $1.12@1.32; white $1.37; amber western $1.38@1.62. Rye quiet. Barley steady; western 90c. Malt quiet; State $1.05. Corn dull; western mixed in store, 91¾c; yellow 73¾@74c; western mixed to arrive, 75c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 51 @52c; choice white 53@54c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 14¾@17¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c. Cuba 9@9¾. Molasses dull. Rice steady. Pork firm; mess $13.62@12.75; prime pork $10@10.25, prime mess $10.50@11; September to January $13.25@13.35; India $12@12.50; other quiet. Beef dull; beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams 10@12c; shoulders 6¾@7¾c; middles steady, firm; long clear 8¾c. Lard firm; kettle to steam 9¾@10c; kettle dried 10@10¼c; October to December 10c; January and February 9¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm at 13@13¾c.

LATEST—Flour firm at $6.30@6.50, shipping extra. Wheat firm at a slight advance. Rye $1.08@1.09c. Oats unchanged. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Eggs firm at 28@30c; others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Beeves—Receipts 8,10 head for the week and 4,900 to-day; 82 cars at Communipaw, 68 at Weehawken and 94 at One Hundredth street. There were very many Texans—1,300 head during the week. Poor cattle were very hard to sell; all kinds went very slowly, the Jews being in the market; only half the stock was sold, and that cattle sold at 2c decline; fat cattle were not plenty and prices were sustained, very few of the first class reaching 12½c, no 76 Illinois, 83 at 11¾@12¼c; 10 Kentucky, 8 cwt. 11¾@12c; 10 Illinois, 6¾ cwt., 10¾@11c; 23 Texans, 5¾ cwt., 7@8¼; 1 lot, hard Texas, 6@6½c; the extremes were 6@12½c, mostly 10@11½c. Average amount lbs. Sheep—Receipts 28,500 for the week, and 10,500 fresh to-day, besides some stale lots. Market slow, but no change in prices; most fair sales being at 5@5¾c, and lambs 7¾@7¾c; car 71 pounds Canadas going at 8c, and a car 113 pounds extra Ohio sheep at 6¾c. Hogs—Receipts for the week 17,850, completing 30,00 for the week. Market very firm at an advance, live being worth 5¾@5¾c, a few lots of choice Ohios at 5¾c, and in lambs 7¾@7¾c; car 71 pounds Canadas going at 8c, and a car 113 pounds extra Ohio sheep at 6¾c. Hogs plenty and very firm at 15½c

HOME NEWS.

The great sale of lots takes place to-day. See advertisement on first page.

O. N. A.

Keep this Alpaca in mind when you are wanting. McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Sad Accident.—A little boy named McLaughlin was playing about a new building on Webster avenue, near Roberts street on Saturday, when he fell into the cellar, fracturing his skull. It is feared that the lad will not recover.

Robbery.—Thieves entered the house of Mr. Stiles, corner of Washington avenue and Market street, Allegheny, on Sunday night and carried off a trunk full of bed clothes. They also scattered other goods around in a promiscuous manner.

Death by Scalding.—A child of Mr. John P. Dean, residing at the corner of Church avenue and Sandusky street, Allegheny, was so severely scalded on Saturday afternoon that death ensued in a few hours. It seems that, during the absence of the domestic, the child fell into a bowl of boiling water that had been left on the kitchen floor.

Burglary.—Joseph Rigner alleged before the Mayor yesterday morning that some man supposed to be John Wagner, during Sunday night, effected an entrance to his house on Penn avenue, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and stole from his pockets a purse containing $80. Going into another room, he awakened a servant girl who raised the alarm and the thief fled. Wagner had a hearing and was honorably discharged.

Obituary.—Many friends will receive with sorrow the intelligence conveyed in our obituary column, of the death of Mrs. Jennie, relict of the late William A. Lare, formerly business manager of the *Dispatch*. Mrs. Lare was highly respected by her friends and acquaintances, and the news of her death will cast a gloom over a large circle of her admirers. Her funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2 Congress street.

Stolen Watch Recovered.—On Saturday evening a man living at Brownstown had his watch stolen. He saw a man whom he suspected of the theft, and got a friend to watch him. This friend came with the man to the city yesterday, succeeded in getting him drunk and had him arrested for drunkenness. Before locking him up in the Captain of the Police searched him. Nothing was found on his clothing, but on pulling off his boots, the missing watch was discovered. He was then locked up for a hearing.

Bankruptcy Proceedings—Injunction Granted.

In the United States District Court a petition was presented on behalf of Isadore Cobless, asking that A. J. Errickson, doing business in Allegheny, be declared a bankrupt. A motion for an injunction restraining John R. Billson and A. B. Mason from selling certain property belonging to the alleged bankrupt, on a judgement and execution obtained by them against Errickson. The usual rule to show cause was granted, and an injunction issued restraining the parties from making the sale as proposed.

$150 Stolen.

Frank C. Weigand, keeper of a tavern on Water street, made an information before Alderman Strain yesterday, against a man named Dell, charging that he had stolen one hundred and fifty dollars from one of his boarders. It appears that Dell slept in the same room with the boarder, and on Saturday night, when the latter got up in the morning he found both his companion and one hundred and fifty dollars in bills missing from his coat pocket, gone. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Dell.

Fleming Station.

A meeting of the citizens and property holders in the vicinity of Fleming Station was held on Saturday evening, the 23d inst., to protest against any legal steps being taken towards a borough incorporation, and to give an expression of opinion in regard to changing the name of the station proposed at a previous meeting held near Courtney's Mill) when it was unanimously

Resolved, That we protest against having the name of Emsworth forced upon us, and are especially opposed to any legal steps being taken to effect such a change, and prefer to have any name, and that we are opposed to any change in the name of the Station.

Ticket Agents' Convention.

About fifty ticket agents of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroads, arrived in the city last evening *en route* to the General Ticket Agents' Convention, which convenes in Philadelphia to-morrow. On their arrival here they were provided with accommodations at the Monongahela House and the Union Depot Hotel. This morning the party will be joined by the general ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, all will proceed to Philadelphia on a special train of Pullman palace cars, which will be run by daylight over the Pennsylvania road, leaving this city at 9 A. M., and arriving in Philadelphia at 7.45 P. M.

Latest from Berlin.

The latest arrival from Berlin was a large invoice of new silks, in house and street dresses, sacques, etc., at the well-known dry goods house of William Semple, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny. These goods were purchased with great care by Mr. Semple's son, who returned on Saturday last, and are intended to give the ladies of this city an opportunity to see the style in Berlin. The goods will be open for inspection by Wednesday, when the ladies generally are invited to call and see them. "First come first served" is the prevailing motto of this house, where hundreds visit daily. So early, if you want to have the first choice.

Boy Accidentally Shot.

An accident, which is likely to be attended with fatal results, occurred on the North side, a few miles from the city, on Saturday morning. Early in the morning a young lad, named Mr. Samuel Brown, who resides on Forty-first street, in the Seventeenth ward, and a boy named Dion, went hunting in the woods about five miles from the end of the Ewalt street bridge. While there they sat down to rest, Brown resting his gun on his left leg with the muzzle against his right thigh. By some means it was discharged, the entire load lodging in his thigh, lacerating it in a fearful manner, the powder, also, burning it dreadfully. The boy was taken to his home and waited upon by Drs. Clark and Buvinger. At last accounts he was in a very critical condition.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending September 24, 1871, as reported by order of the Board of Health:

Apoplexy, cerebral, 1; cholera infatum, 1; consumption, 8; convulsions, 3; croup, 2; debility, 2; diphcria, 3; dropsy of the heart, 2; fever, typhoid, 4; inflamation, bowels, 1; brain, 1; kidneys, 2; womb, 1; inanition, 1; kidneys, 5's disease, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; purpal haemorrhagica, 1; small pox, 18; spinal disease, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1; still births, 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 17; from one to two, 3; two to five, 5; five to ten, 2; ten to fifteen, 3; fifteen to twenty, 4; twenty to thirty, 7; thirty to forty, 8; forty to fifty, 2; fifty to sixty, 3; sixty to seventy, 1; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety, 1. Males, 31; females, 29. White, 56; colored, 4. Total, 60.

J. GUY McCANDLESS, M. D.,
Health Physician.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the Mercantile Agency.

We have neglected to make earlier mention of a change in the superintendency of the Pittsburgh branch of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency. Mr. George W. Brock, who for some years past has discharged the duties so thoroughly and efficiently, that he won the confidence and respect of our business community, has been transferred to the Chicago branch, and is succeeded in the oversight of the Pittsburgh branch by Mr. Robert J. Breckinridge, who, we doubt not, will grow in favor with our merchants and manufacturers as he becomes known of them. Apropos of Mercantile Agencies, we have received a copy of "Puck," an "Illustrated Wochenschrift." Among these illustrations is a quaint and amusing caricature of the Bradstreet Agency imbroglio, showing the effect of a score of "Blackstone" upon its "shepherd and sheep," a most graphic description of the judge, advocates and suppliant defendants in the case recently tried at St. Louis, which excited, at the time, so much popular interest.

Chronic Diseases.

No class of maladies are deserving of more are and attention than those which partake of a chronic and continued form. Unlike those attacks which completely overcome a man and confine him to his room, or bed, they consume and destroy with a slow and almost imperceptible wearing, rendering life insipid and its burthens hard and intolerable. There should be a cure for all such complaints. There is a cure. Dr. Keyser, who has performed such prodigies, with his lung cure in the various diseases of the pulmonary organs, has studied and practised with equal skill and success in the other chronic derangements of the internal viscera. For years he has given them more than common attention, and his time is now divided so as to read up and investigate every new remedy in chronic disease, which may present itself for treatment. The many cures of lung disease, as well as those of the skin and derangements of the liver, recommend themselves form a large volume. Those of our readers who may need the kind of treatment, of which this article suggests the need, find in Dr. Keyser a man of the requisite qualifications needful to the removal of their infirmities.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

Many country and city merchants waste, unnecessarily, both time and money every spring and fall by going east to make their purchases. There was a time when money could be saved by making an eastern trip, but that time has passed. Pittsburgh is now, in a business point of view, what New York and Philadelphia were twenty years ago. In the space of what we know when we say that Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., the wholesale dry goods merchants, whose stock and trade in spring and fall purposes is almost as large a business in their line now, as one of the foremost importing houses of Philadelphia did twenty-five years ago. Their different lines of goods, as will appear from their card in another column, and the still further advantage by visiting their establishment, are now complete in every respect. There is nothing needed to furnish a city or country store but may be found at their warehouse. There are silks, poplins, plaids, velveteens, velveteens, shawls, tickings, meretos, ginghams, calicos, flannels, towlings, notions, and all other articles in their line of trade in variety and the largest quantities, which without doubt have been purchased for CASH at the lowest rates, and will therefore be sold on the lowest terms. Country merchants may rest assured that they will save even more than the expenses of a trip East and freight by purchasing of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. As an evidence of the appreciation which country merchants have of this house, we may state that it is now at the head of the dry goods trade of this city and vicinity, the business of any establishment in it. So greatly has their business increased Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., are now forced to necessitate a change for themselves more spacious quarters. A large force of men is now engaged in giving the finishing touches to the new store building on the corner of Liberty and Wood streets, which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy about the beginning of the year.

Of the standing of the house, and the personal integrity of its individual members we need not speak. They are too well known in this community to require any commendation at our hands. All we have to say is that country and city merchants can purchase goods at the Wood street on terms at the very least as good as they can in the east. The stock is being constantly replinished by daily receipts of new goods.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Preparations to Receive President Grant—Joint Session of Councils—Another Water Commission Nuisance—Exciting Discussion—An Ill-Fated Ordinance—Minor Matters.

Pittsburgh Councils held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday (Monday, September 25th) at their chambers in the City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The Select Council was called to order at 2:10 P. M. Upon the calling of the roll by the clerk the following named members were found to be present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Coffin, Duncan, Edwards, Gallaher, Glenn, Herron, House, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, McCarthy, McClune, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shipton, S. J. Wainwright, Riddell, Wilson, Gross, President. Nays, none.

So the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. LIDDELL—Petition and ordinance for grading and paving Twenty-ninth street from Smallman street to Allegheny Valley Railroad. Referred.

Mr. E. P. JONES—Report of viewers on Frank street. Approved.

THE GRAND RECEPTION.

Mr. LLOYD offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Chief Magistrate of the United States is about to visit our city, therefore,

Resolved, That the Council of the city of Pittsburgh do cordially extend to President Grant the hospitalities of the city, and that Mayor Brush be requested to call a meeting of the citizens to make suitable preparations for his reception.

Mr. MCCAHEY moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

The resolutions were then adopted by a unanimous vote.

UNFAVORABLE PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. RIDDELL, petition for gas and water pipes on Butler street. Referred.

Also, petition to establish grade on Fifth street. Referred.

Also, joint resolution vacating a portion of North street in accordance with an act of Assembly. Laid over.

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Mr. KIRK offered the following:

Resolved, That the publishers of the *Municipal Record* be requested to comply with their contract, and place in the *Municipal Record* on the desks of the members before the next regular meeting. Adopted.

Resolved, That the *Municipal Record* was given to the Janitor of Councils on Friday last, and were on the desk of the Common Branch as early as Saturday, but was neglected in the Select we can't say.

Mr. AIKEN, an ordinance to repeal an ordinance providing for paving and curbing of Shady Lane from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue. Laid over.

Also, a petition and ordinance for opening of Walnut street from Rodp street to Shady Lane. Ordinance passed finally.

THE WATER COMMISSION ORDINANCE.

Mr. BURGWIN presented an ordinance authorizing the election of a Board of Water Commissioners, and moved that Common Council be requested to meet this branch in joint session, for the purpose of considering the same. Carried.

OLD C. C. BUSINESS.

The undinished business from C. C. was taken up in order which was concurred in, except the following:

Ordinance for grading Moffett alley. Passed in C. C.

Mr. LIDDELL presented a remonstrance against the grading of Moffett alley, which, together with the ordinance, was referred to the Street Committee.

Ordinance for opening Centre street. Passed in C. C. Non-concurred in by S. C.

Ordinance for opening Shady lane. Passed in C. C. S. C. non-concurred.

Mr. MCCAHEY moved that Mr. Ahlborn be added to the Committee of Conference, on the ordinance for opening Forty-second street, as there were only two from S. C., and three from C. C.

Mr. BURGWIN offered, as an amendment, that the Clerk be instructed to ask C. C. to reconstruct their committee in accordance with the rules of Councils. The amendment prevailed.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. GROSS—Mr. Morrow in the chair) presented a communication from the Board of Health in reference to the resolutions passed by Councils relative to the contract for the removal of garbage and offal. The Health Officer refers to the Solicitor's opinion, that Councils cannot delegate to the Board the power to carry out the intention of the resolution, it being a separate and distinct corporation. The Board, therefore, think it best that no further action be taken in the matter at present, as it is their intention to present to the Legislature an act which will fully carry out the intentions of the resolutions of Councils.

The paper was received and filed.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The report of viewers on the opening of Shady Lane, approved in S. C. and non-concurred in by C. C., was returned.

Mr. AIKEN moved to adhere to former action and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. MURRAY moved to amend, to recede from former action, and have returned to their chamber, when Select Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

Half past two o'clock and a quorum present in this branch. President OLIVER in the Chair.

At roll call the members answered as follows:

Messrs—Anderson, Arthurs, Barr, Batcheior, Belfore, Beymer, Brown, Carroll, Chalmers, Cohen, Coyle, Dalzell, Davis, David L. Fleming, John Fleming, Lewis J. Fleming, Follansbee, Froelich, Gallsath, Gilmore, Hare, Hatchison, Hauck, Evan Jones, Thomas Jones, Kinzer, Lageman, Lowrey, Mattern, McCandless, McKelvy, Meyer, Miller, Moore, R. H. Negley, S. R. Negley, Oliver, Price, Rees, Rosewell, Rowley, Scott, Sims, Smith, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Watson and H. W. Oliver, Jr., President.

Clerk MCMASTER then read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. ARTHURS presented a petition for gas lamp on Lemon alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. SIMS, petitition for flagstone crossing corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Also petition for stone crossing corner Seventh avenue and Grant streets. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. HARE, resolution for gas lamp on Garrison alley. Referred to Gas Committee with power to act.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING—A resolution for a gas lamp on Colwell street between Logan and Clark, Seventh ward. Referred to Gas Committee with power to act.

Mr. CHALMER'S resolution for two gas lamps on Bedford avenue. Referred to Gas Committee with power to act.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, petition for public lamps on Bedford, Overholt and Webster streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, petition of Thomas Graham for release of mortgage on certain lots in Thirteenth ward. Laid over, objection being made.

THE CITY HALL.

Mr. WALLACE offered a series of resolutions in relation to "City Hall expenditures"—a similar paper having been offered in S. C. by Mr. Rafferty.

The resolutions when read in C. C. were passed.

Mr. ROSEWELL, petition of Jacob Kurtz for permission to erect an iron stair building for stable in the Twelfth ward. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. DUFF, petition for opening of Charles street from Centre avenue to Reed street. Petition received and filed and an ordinance accompanying, authorizing the work to be done, was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Also, resolution providing, in case a Joint Session in the afternoon was returned to their chamber, when Select Council adjourned.

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THE WATER COMMISSION.

Also, resolution providing, in case a Joint Session in the afternoon was presented by a press of business, for a meeting of Councils at eight o'clock in the evening, for the election of Water Commissioners, provided the ordinapce for the creation of the Commission was passed. Laid over "for the present."

Mr. JOHN FLEMING, petition for the opening of Denny street, Fourteenth ward. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. WILSON, petition from Mrs Mary J. Kaylor for damages sustained by her property by the grading of Thirty-seventh street. Petition filed and resolution for the appointment of viewers passed finally.

Mr. SMITH, resolution instruction the Mayor to place one more day and one night police on Penn avenue, between Pearl and Fortieth streets. Laid over.

Mr. MILLER, petition for grading and paving Hatfield street, from Forty-sixth to Forty-eighth streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, resolution for a gas lamp on Butler street, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. BROWN, petition from property owners on Forty-fourth and Colvin streets for award of damages sustained by grading on these streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, petition for water pipe on Blackberry alley. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. R. H. NEGLEY, petition from Oakland Railway Company for privilege to lay a temporary track on Bedford avenue. Referred to Penn avenues. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Council then went into Joint Session.

Upon reassembling business was resumed.

"WATERY AGAIN."

Mr. BATCHELOR moved a suspension of the rules and the consideration of the Water Commission ordinance.

President OLIVER—The ordinance is not here.

Mr. MCCANDLESS—(Insinuatingly)—Did the clerk get it back from the reporter.

The official alluded to denied ever having had the paper in his possession.

President OLIVER—The ordinance has been taken into the Select Council.

Mr. BATCHELOR then withdrew his motion.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING called for the report of the Ordinance Committee, which was referred the resolution offered by him and adopted at the previous meeting of Councils, making inquiries in regard to the discrepancies between the Water Commission Ordinance as passed and that published in the papers. He said the resolution instructed the Committee to investigate the whole matter and report at this regular meeting.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY—As a member of that Committee I would say that the Committee reports in Select Council. The matter had been duly considered, and the ordinance had been reported to Select Council.

The Council here rested so far as "that ordinance" was concerned, and endeavored to restore the harmony of the business.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CASKEY presented the report of the Street Committee, which was received and filed. The following ordinances and resolutions, were disposed of as follows: Ordinance authorizing the widening of Try street, by extending the west line of Diamond alley, without expense to be paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad company; passed finally. Ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Fifth avenue, from Ross to Try streets; passed finally. Ordinance authorizing Anderson & Woods to grade First avenue, from Ross to Try streets; passed finally. Ordinance authorizing Councilsville Railroad Company to repair Try street, from First avenue to Breckenridge street; passed finally. Ordinance for opening and grading and paving School alley, from Chislett street to Sherman avenue. Passed finally. Ordinance for pipe sewer on Third avenue. Passed finally. Ordinance for opening of Fiftieth street to Allegheny river. Passed finally. Ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Smaliman street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-second streets. Passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving of Penn avenue, from Twenty-seventy to Sinclair streets. Passed finally. Report of Viewers on opening Forty-seventh street. Approved. Plan of grades of Try street and First avenue. Approved.

THE POLICE.

Mr. HARE, from the Police Committee reported monthly expenses $239, 10. Night police $9,264, 49. Total $9,584, 59. Accepted and filed.

Mr. CHALMERS, resolution for gas lamp northeast corner Carpenter and Vine streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, resolution for flagstone crossing on Wylie avenue at the mouth of Granville street.

The ordinance for grading Morlit alley was called up. In C. C., September 11. Read three times and passed. In S. C., September 25, read concurred and referred to Street Committee.

In all business not otherwise noted C. C., concurred.

On motion adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The members of Select Council having assembled in the Common Council chamber, a joint session was called to order by President Gross of the select branch, who explained the object of the meeting to be the consideration of an ordinance for the creation of a Water Commission.

CHANGES.

Mr. BURGWIN, Chairman of the Ordinance Committee, offered the ordinance. He said the committee had endeavored to make it as near a copy as the first one presented. They had made but two changes, first, in extending the time so as to provide that the water bonds "run" for twenty-five years at seven per cent.; secondly, changing so as to provide for the election of one member from the Common as well as Select Council. This would reduce the number of "outsiders," but it was thought best to have both branches of Councils represented in the Commission. Aside from these two changes the ordinance was the same as the one first reported.

The ordinance was handed to the President and read from the desk.

Mr. BURGWIN moved its adoption.

Mr. ROWLEY—Second the motion.

THE CONSIDERATION OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. RIDDELL—If it would be in order now I move a postponement of this matter. Let me explain. When this ordinance was first talked of I, as well as other members of Council, supposed all the necessary preliminary legislation had been obtained. It now turns out, and I only learned it to-day, that there has been no act of Assembly or whatever authorizing our action in passing such an ordinance—that there has been no legislation at all, and Councils are going to act on a mere ordinance, of the legality of which, under the circumstances, there are grave doubts. I am not a lawyer, when in doubt I found a lawyer as my friend, the Chairman of the Ordinance Committee, should never have left the matter out of the first one presented, or ordinance or even preparing it. Why, sir, there are very serious doubts whether we have a right to create a Water Commission unless we have legislation authorizing it. I have talked with our Solicitor and he says this ordinance he thinks will hold water, but there *might* be a question as to whether we have sufficient authority under our charter. That also seems to be our only legislative bearing on the matter, and it is a question whether it covers the ground. Now, sir, will we go on to pass that ordinance and under it probably spend five millions of dollars, when, after all, not but know that our action would not hold in a court of law. I am not criticising the ordinance. I say it is well drawn and meets my approval. It is the want of legislation which I fear. I think we should stop and consider this matter very carefully. In order that we may get time to examine and to fully understand the matter, I move now to postpone action on the ordinance.

Dr. MCCANDLESS, second the motion.

MR. BURGWIN "EXPLAINS."

Mr. BURGWIN—The gentleman has referred to me as lawyer and that demands, in this connection a few words of explanation. I am here as a councilman, and when a matter is referred to me as a councilman, in the discharge of my duties, I always consider that I am serving in the capacity of an attorney, and for my action in the matter I am not to be held responsible, as I would be if I called upon for an opinion as an attorney. I am here only as a councilman, and in that line I endeavor to do what is but in my judgment for the interest of the city.

In this particular instance, when the matter came up in Councils, it was referred to the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance. I happened to be chairman of that committee. We never wanted to have it referred to us, but when it was, we went to work to carry out, as best we could, the wishes of Councils. We never asked for anything about being appointed, but did what we duty as a committee, and did our best to prepare such an ordinance as Councils might pass such as one to be passed, would, as an ordinance, stand in law. And this we present to you to-day for action.

Now while I shall disclaim responsibility as an attorney, I will say that I never knowingly would present an ordinance or any paper here which I did not think was legal.

Now with regard to

THE LEGAL POINT RAISED.

I must say that I differ with my friend. When the matter was referred to the Committee, I talked with the City Solicitor and asked him to consider it. He did so and reported to me that he thought we had the right to create the Commission under our charter and the acts of Assembly in our city code. I believed with him and the Committee agreed with me. So now, I probably my friend has not examined the matter closely, and with the permission of Councils, will read a portion of section 20 upon which I base my opinion. I find on page 10 of the Digest [Several members—Hold on," "where is it?" "I have produced from the reading desk our copies of the Digest.] "Page 10, section 5," continued Mr. Burgwin, reads as follows:

"That the power of the corporation of the said city shall be vested in the said select and common councils, who shall in common councils assembled have full power and authority to make, ordain, constitute and establish such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations and resolutions (provided that the same shall not be repugnant to the laws and constitution of the United States or of this Commonwealth) as shall be necessary or convenient for the government and welfare of the said city, and the same to enforce, put in use and execution, by constables and other proper officers (whom they shall have power to appoint) and at their pleasure to revoke, alter and make anew as occasion may require, and shall have, hold and enjoy, in addition to the powers now vested in the borough of Pittsburgh, which are hereby transferred to and vested in the said councils, all the powers and authorities now vested by law in the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia."

THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

And again on page 34 in the consolidation act, sec. 24, I find, "The City Council shall possess all the legislative powers granted in this act and other corporate powers of the city not herein, or by some ordinance of the City Council made in pursuance of this act, conferred on some officer of the corporation," &c. Now, Mr. President, that is certainly clear enough. The Select Council has all the rights which are vested in the corporation. But again, on page 32, section 1 says in relation to

THE WATER LOAN

"That the city of Pittsburgh be and is hereby authorized to borrow a sum of money not exceeding ten hundred thousand dollars to be used for the purpose of extending and improving the water works of said city and for no other purpose whatever; to be borrowed at such time and in such amounts as the Councils of said city may, by ordinance, direct."

POWER OF THE CORPORATION.

But again, I wish to call particular attention to section 20, page 34, which reads: "The corporation shall have power to provide for a supply of water by the construction and regulation of wells, cisterns, reservoirs or water works; to prevent and punish injuries to the works, and the waste and pollution of the water; and for the purpose of establishing water works, or for supplying the same with pure water, the corporation may go beyond its territorial limits, and its jurisdiction to prevent or punish any injury to the water works, or pollution to the stream or source of water, shall extend five miles beyond its corporate limits."

Now, Mr. President, these are the laws—this is our authority, and

THE CONCLUSION

I have come to is that under the act of 1857, a paragraph of which I have just read, we have the right to do anything that will secure to the city a supply of fresh water. I don't believe it is necessary to have any further legislation. If the corporation has any rights at all it certainly must have the power to provide anything that will inure to the well-being of its citizens. Certainly one of our corporate powers is to take measures to supply the city with pure water. And in doing this Councils have the power to prescribe in what manner in which it shall be done, by the erection of the necessary water works, and the appointment of persons to superintend the erection of the same after they are finished. This then is just what Councils propose to do by this ordinance. They have thought best to put the matter in the hands of five men, as a Water Commission, instead of fifteen or twenty men as a Water Committee, and these Commissioners are the officers who are to carry out the wishes of the Councils, and—

ARE THEY OFFICERS?

Mr. Riddell—Just there I would like to ask if the gentlemen considers these commissioners as officers. I wish to understand this.

Mr. Burgwin—Certainly, I think they are officers under the law.

Mr. RIDDELL—Well then, how does it come that members of Council can be chosen. Members of Council cannot be officers of the city. They are not eligible in any event under the regulation in the city code, found on page 37, section 27. If they *are* officers, then I can't see how they can be members of Council.

Mr. BURGWIN—That is not the first time that has been said. I answer by saying that we must look always to the spirit of the law. We know that law is a very proper one, and—

Mr. FOLLANSBEE—I rise to a point of order. This discussion is out of order, as the motion to adopt the ordinance was not seconded.

Mr. ROWLEY—I seconded it.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE—Well then, I move to amend by postponing the ordinance until the last Monday in February. [Laughter.]

President GROSS—Mr. Burgwin has the floor.

Mr. BURGWIN—I wish only to say another word. The law which prevents members of Council from holding city offices was made to prevent them from getting any of the funds into their own hands, from the Treasury. It prevents them from getting emoluments from the city, that's all. But I don't think the object of the law was to prevent the city from selecting men to a position or an office where no money was paid for their services. I don't see how, when we create an honorary office to see that the will of Councils be carried out, that a just and fair objection can be made against a member of Council holding that position. It's true.

THE STRICT LETTER

of the law is against us, but if the gentleman splits hairs so finely, I say that three of the Councilmen are voting for it, and these two Councilmen may be called commit tee-men, for thats really what they are—the committee from Councils. You know that you chose, you or any man who occupies a public position may be styled in the general sense of the term, an officer, but that some very fine point of Council is an officer. But such certainly is not the spirit of the law. It only was intended to prevent the holding of emoluments from the city, that they helped to bestow themselves.

I would now here say that I've no personal interest in this matter. It would make no difference to me if this water works is not built for ten or fifteen years to come. Without it, as I have on my own premises pure water from a well that serves my purpose, but I think it would be a benefit to the city at large, and for that reason I am interested in the matter. I only look to the welfare of the city, and I think that when I hear crying out long enough for good pure water, I'm not the only one. I've many opinion. I find on page 10 of the Digest [Several members—Hold on," "where is it?" "I have produced from the reading desk our copies of the Digest.] "Page 10, section 5," continued Mr. Burgwin, reads as follows:

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Mr. FOLLANSBEE—Well then, I move to amend by postponing the ordinance until the last Monday in February. [Laughter.]

President GROSS—Mr. Burgwin has the floor.

Mr. BURGWIN—I wish only to say another word. The law which prevents members of Council from holding city offices was made to prevent them from getting any of the funds into their own hands, from the Treasury. It prevents them from getting emoluments from the city, that's all. But I don't think the object of the law was to prevent the city from selecting men to a position or an office where no money was paid for their services. I don't see how, when we create an honorary office to see that the will of Councils be carried out, that a just and fair objection can be made against a member of Council holding that position. It's true.

THE STRICT LETTER

of the law is against us, but if the gentleman splits hairs so finely, I say that three of the Councilmen are voting for it, and these two Councilmen may be called commit tee-men, for thats really what they are—the committee from Councils. You know that you chose, you or any man who occupies a public position may be styled in the general sense of the term, an officer, but that some very fine point of Council is an officer. But such certainly is not the spirit of the law. It only was intended to prevent the holding of emoluments from the city, that they helped to bestow themselves.

I would now here say that I've no personal interest in this matter. It would make no difference to me if this water works is not built for ten or fifteen years to come. Without it, as I have on my own premises pure water from a well that serves my purpose, but I think it would be a benefit to the city at large, and for that reason I am interested in the matter. I only look to the welfare of the city, and I think that when I hear crying out long enough for good pure water, I'm not the only one. I've many opinion. I find on page 10 of the Digest [Several members—Hold on," "where is it?" "I have produced from the reading desk our copies of the Digest.] "Page 10, section 5," continued Mr. Burgwin, reads as follows:

"That the power of the corporation of the said city shall be vested in the said select and common councils, who shall in common councils assembled have full power and authority to make, ordain, constitute and establish such and so many laws, ordinances, regulations and resolutions (provided that the same shall not be repugnant to the laws and constitution of the United States or of this Commonwealth) as shall be necessary or convenient for the government and welfare of the said city, and the same to enforce, put in use and execution, by constables and other proper officers (whom they shall have power to appoint) and at their pleasure to revoke, alter and make anew as occasion may require, and shall have, hold and enjoy, in addition to the powers now vested in the borough of Pittsburgh, which are hereby transferred to and vested in the said councils, all the powers and authorities now vested by law in the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia."

THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

And again on page 34 in the consolidation act, sec. 24, I find, "The City Council shall possess all the legislative powers granted in this act and other corporate powers of the city not herein, or by some ordinance of the City Council made in pursuance of this act, conferred on some officer of the corporation," &c. Now, Mr. President, that is certainly clear en